The Wilderness Mosaic

The Report of the Wilderness Advisory Committee

Vancouver, March 1986

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

British Columbia. Wilderness Advisory Committee.
The wilderness mosaic

Bibliography: p.
ISBN 0-7726-0466-5

1. Wilderness areas - British Columbia. 2. Parks - British Columbia. I. British Columbia. Ministry of Environment. II. Title.

QH77.C3B75 1986 333.78'2'09711 C86-092075-5

We, the Wilderness Advisory Committee, duly appointed by the Honourable Austin Pelton, Minister of Environment for the Province of British Columbia, have prepared the following report, "The Wilderness Mosaic", and fully endorse its conclusions and recommendations.

Dated at the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 7th day of March, 1986.

Bryan Williams, Chairman

Derrick Sewell, Vice-Chairman

Ken Farquharson

Valerie Kordyban

Les Reed

Peter Larkin

Roger Stanyer

Saul Rothman

Acknowledgements

The Committee gratefully thanks the many individuals, groups and companies that contributed their information and perspectives.

Government agencies and their staff were very helpful in providing the Committee with technical information, background reports and available government policies.

The Committee required long hours of itself, of its staff and of its support services. These behind-the-scenes people played essential roles in keeping the project on track and on time, and ensuring that the Committee was well organized and well informed.

- Legal Counsel: Gary Letcher, Edwards, Kenny and Bray.
- Research Director: Ken Youds, Youds Planning Consultants.
- Administrator: Juliana Pasko
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- Chairman's Executive Assistant: Karen Gill, Swinton and Company
- Graphics: Weller Cartographics Ltd.
- Editing: Carter Communications Ltd.

For the long hours demanded, much patience and support was given by the families of Committee members and staff. This has been very much appreciated.

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Chapter 1: Determining a Balance

Most will acknowledge that wilderness has value. We cherish opportunities to be "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," to recreate ourselves, to enjoy the spectacles of nature and to reflect on what once was. Some of us are eager and able to climb distant mountains; others are content with a roadside campsite. Even those who are confined enjoy a local park and the vicarious experience of being alone in a natural setting.

Most will also acknowledge the values of our modern life, which rest on an economy largely derived from the extraction of resources from the wilderness, particularly trees and minerals. What makes the province beautiful, its forests and its mountains, is also what produces British Columbia's wealth. Thus, the same areas are often in demand both for their wilderness and extractive resource values. By permitting logging and mining, we lose some wilderness values; but by preserving the wilderness, we lose some material values.

The recreational use made of wilderness varies considerably. Thus, it is insufficient to declare an area a wilderness; it must also be managed for whatever recreational purpose it is declared.

With these sorts of reflections, the Special Advisory Committee on Wilderness (later known as the Wilderness Advisory Committee) began its work on November 15, 1986, after it was appointed by the Minister of Environment, the Honourable Austin Pelton. The members are as follows:

Bryan Williams, Q.C., Barrister, Vancouver, B.C. (Chairman)

W.R. Derrick Sewell, Ph.D., Professor of Geography, University of Victoria (Vice-Chairman)

Ken Farquharson, Consulting Engineer, Vancouver, B.C.

Valerie Kordyban, Vice President, Carrier Lumber Ltd., Prince George, B.C.

Peter Larkin, Ph.D., Vice President, Research, University of British Columbia

F.L.C. Reed, Professor, Faculty of Forestry, University of British Columbia

Saul Rothman, Retired, formerly President, B.C. Chamber of Mines, Vancouver, B.C.

Roger Stanyer, President, I.W.A. Local, Duncan, B.C.

Collectively, they represented a wide range of interests and experience in resource development, environmental management and other fields.

Terms of Reference

The Committee was asked to consider the place of wilderness in a changing society, one in which choices among resource uses will become increasingly difficult, and in which the decisions we make today will profoundly affect the lifestyle we enjoy tomorrow. The Committee focussed on a number of proposals for preserving land as wilderness and for modifying the boundaries of several existing parks in accordance with its Terms of Reference, which stated –

> Having regard to the existing limits on, and the best use of, the forest, mineral, agricultural, water and fish resources of the Province, which of the attached (16) areas or parts thereof are of such recreational, ecological or aesthetic importance that they should be excluded from these uses, taking into account existing rights and the costs that would be incurred by the people of British Columbia as a result of such exclusions.
>
> In carrying out its examinations, the Committee shall also address the boundaries of eight existing parks so as to determine if any adjustments are in the public interest.

The Terms of Reference provided by government did not include a mandate for consideration of native land claims. However, the Committee did consider the traditional native uses such as hunting, trapping and food gathering in its deliberations, and also recognized heritage, spiritual and cultural values within specific areas.

FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF STUDY AREAS

1. South Moresby
2. Stein
3. Khutzeymateen
4. Stikine River
5. Cascade-Manning
6. Robson Bight
7. Akamina-Kishinena
8. Nimpkish Island
9. Tahsish-Kwois
10. Duu Guusd
11. Brooks Peninsula
12A Hunter-Calvert
12B Mussel-Kynoch
13. Tatshenshini
14. Kakwa
15. Gitnadoix
16. Redfern Lake
17. Strathcona Park
18. Tweedsmuir Park
19. Kokanee Glacier Park
20. Wells Gray Park
21. Kwadacha Park
22. Purcell W.C.
23. Stone Mtn. Park
24. Pacific Rim Park

The following areas and parks were specified in the Terms of Reference:

The Proposed Wilderness Areas

1. South Moresby
2. Stein Valley
3. Khutzeymateen Valley
4. Stikine River/Spatsizi
5. Manning Park/Cascade Wilderness
6. Robson Bight
7. Akamina-Kishinena
8. Nimpkish Island
9. Tahsish-Kwois
10. Duu Guusd
11. Brooks Peninsula
12. Mid-Coast Park Proposals
13. Tatshenshini
14. Kakwa
15. Gitnadoix
16. Redfern Lake

Provincial Park Boundary Reviews

1. Strathcona
2. Tweedsmuir
3. Kokanee Glacier
4. Wells Gray
5. Kwadacha
6. Purcell Wilderness
7. Stone Mountain (Wokkpash)

Federal Park Boundary Reviews

1. Pacific Rim National Park

Twenty of these areas were considered for their wilderness values; two solely for their ecological values (Nimpkish, Robson Bight), and two for both ecological and wilderness values (Khutzeymateen and Tahsish-Kwois).

For those established parks (Wells Gray, Manning) currently servicing the average tourist, the issue centred on additions that would cater to those who want what they call "the wilderness experience". The Committee recognized that what a few may use today as wilderness may in the future be used by many for wilderness or other recreational pursuits.

In a communication to the government and in a newsletter distributed to the public the Committee clarified what it understood to be its objectives:

1. To assemble, absorb and endeavour to understand as much information and opinion as possible regarding:

   A) The 16 areas referred to in the Committee's Terms of Reference;

   B) The eight park boundaries referred to in the Committee's Terms of Reference;

   C) general land use principles, allocation guidelines and administrative practices, whether existing, experimental or proposed, in the province and elsewhere.

2. To carefully consider all of the available evidence, information, opinions and competing positions or arguments in regard to the 24 areas referred to above, within the context of such reasonable alternative systems of land allocation as are deemed practicable for British Columbia.

3. In the interests of all British Columbians, to formulate a process capable of intelligently, fairly and properly assessing the use of certain areas of land within the province where competing interests exist between social, economic, resource, recreational, ecological, aesthetic and cultural values.

4. To apply the process established by the Committee and formulate recommendations to government as to the use of, or classification for, all or as many of the 24 areas as the Committee is capable of assessing in the time and with the information available.

The Context

The information provided by the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division reflected considerable effort at both provincial and federal levels towards providing a comprehensive and coordinated network of preserved areas. Since the 24 areas specified in the Terms of Reference are just part of this network, they had to be considered within this broader context. They also had to be seen in the context of land use in neighbouring lands. The Committee was generally concerned that wilderness as one element in the land use mosaic is not accorded adequate recognition.

Broad Issues

The Committee considered a number of broad issues in its deliberations on specific areas. We describe these here.

Multiple Use. The concepts of multiple use and integrated management were discussed frequently during the hearings, being both praised and condemned. It became evident they meant different things to different people. Nonetheless, a consensus emerged: it is a system of allocation that would fit various uses into a geographic pattern that would achieve optimal benefits.

Flexibility. The flexibility of parks designations was another issue of concern. Some pointed out that an area logged or mined today could become a park in time. And an area made a park now could be too small in 20 years. To ensure that park boundaries

continue to meet social needs, it was suggested that they should be periodically reviewed for deletions and additions.

Conflicts. The difficulty of resolving conflicts between logging and wilderness preservation was raised frequently. The problem appears to arise from having overcommitted our timber resources in the past. This makes it difficult to provide a forestry company with replacement timber when a proposal is made to remove some timber from the commercial forest. Other problems arise from the complexity of present regulations and the discretionary powers with which they can be exercised.

The problem for mineral developers is twofold. First, as the saying goes, "Gold is where you find it". Even after extensive superficial examination, a valuable mineral deposit may be found in an area thought to be a poor prospect once it is studied in detail. But since such examinations take time and are expensive, they cannot be used to delineate all possible prospects. Second, the market for minerals is variable. Deposits that were uneconomical to develop may become economical as the world price changes. And minerals of no value may become valuable as new alloys are invented or as other technologies advance. For these reasons, the mining industry is loath to see an area "locked up" unless it has been carefully reviewed.

The use of marine resources is an issue that must be considered in some park proposals. Park authorities must reach a clear understanding with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Fisheries Branch of the Provincial Ministry of the Environment about harvesting of fish and shellfish.

Other conflicts of resource use in parks or proposed parks tend to focus on local questions, for example, whether hunting or guiding be allowed in a park. These are usually best considered in the light of local circumstances. Similarly, the potential conflict between the wilderness values and motorized access is best addressed at a local level.

Process. The Committee received numerous comments and suggestions for improving existing procedures for making wilderness designations. This is clearly an important issue given the government's difficulty reaching decisions on the 24 areas studied by this Committee, and it is one the Committee has considered carefully.

Wilderness. The concept of wilderness is varied and elusive, both to its devotees and to its skeptics. Put in words, any definition of wilderness seems to fail to grasp the essence because everyone describes it in a different and personal way. A participant at one of the Committee's meetings stated, in exasperation, that "there are as many definitions of wilderness as makes of car". He was right, but his point was neatly answered by another participant who agreed, but noted that "all definitions had much in common, as all makes of cars have many essential features in common". One of the first tasks of the Committee, then, was to identify those essential common features that define wilderness in British Columbia.

Chapter 2: The Wilderness Issue

British Columbians feel a strong, sympathetic relationship between themselves and the wilderness. They see it as part of their heritage, and they value it highly. They want wilderness for relief from an increasingly urban community, for recreation, to leave room for other species, and to set aside some options for future generations. They also take pleasure in simply knowing the wilderness is there. And even those who cannot experience it directly can enjoy vicariously the experience of others.

Wilderness Users

Some seek the "wilderness experience"; they wish to enjoy a natural setting, out of sound and sight of human activity; they wish to feel the exhilaration of walking away from it all, to come to a height of land and to see no signs of human activity. Some simply want elbow room and exercise. But still others—the guides and outfitters—depend on the wilderness for their livelihood. Finally, a large number of people in the rural and remote parts of the province, native people and others, depend on wilderness for subsistence hunting, fishing, gathering and trapping. And it is particularly important to native peoples for their lifestyle, social systems and culture.

What is Wilderness?

Although wilderness means different things to different people, most can usually agree on its essential features. First, it must be large. The Committee believes a minimum size of 5,000 hectares is appropriate; and, because of the scale of natural settings and kinds of natural systems in British Columbia, units of 100,000 hectares, or larger, are often preferable for a quality experience.

Wilderness areas must also represent the diversity of natural settings, not only to provide for a variety of recreational experiences, but to enable the pursuit of scientific and educational activities. As a land designation, wilderness must not be thought of as whatever is not presently being used for other purposes. It is to be set aside and managed for specific purposes. And some wilderness must be reasonably accessible to everyone in the province. It cannot all be in the northern half of the province, or in the interior, or on the tops of mountains.

The Committee has used the following as a working definition:

> **wilderness is an expanse of land preferably greater than 5,000 hectares retaining its natural character, affected mainly by the forces of nature with the imprint of modern man substantially unnoticeable.**

Wilderness areas should be managed primarily to maintain intact the natural ecosystems, and to provide recreational experience compatible with that prime objective. They should contain outstanding and representative examples of the provincial landscape and should be sufficiently large to give visitors the sense of a wilderness experience.

FIGURE 2: COMPARISON OF PROTECTED AREAS IN VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS

JURISDICTION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	AREA IN PROV. PARKS (ha)	%	AREA IN NAT. PARKS (ha)	TOTAL PARKLAND (ha)	%	PARKLAND PER RESIDENT POP. (ha)
British Columbia	94780000	4644800	4.8	469149	5113949	5.2	1.8
Alberta	66119000	232600	0.4	5169669	5402269	8.2	2.30 **
Saskatchewan	65233000	494400	0.7	570636	1065036	1.6	1.07
Manitoba	64995000	1065000	1.6	297590	1362590	2.1	1.3
Ontario	106858000	6356294	5.9	965791	7322085	6.9	0.8
Quebec	154068000	13000000	8.4	78425	13078425	8.4	2.0
New Brunswick	7344000	21694	0.3	43123	64817	0.9	0.09
Nova Scotia	5549000	12600	0.2	133204	145804	2.6	0.17
P.E.I.	566000	3200	0.6	1813	5013	.9	0.04
Newfoundland	40572000	20033	.05	234602	254635	.6	0.44
Territories	393600000			5960028	5960028	1.5	84.18
TOTAL CANADA	999684000	25850621	2.6	13924030	37573161	3.8	1.56

**(.84 without including Wood Buffalo National Park)

JURISDICTION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	AREA IN NWPS* & PARKS (ha)	"PARKLAND" %	PARKLAND PER RESIDENT (ha
U.S.A.	951996000	296059343	31.0	1.31
Japan	37185700	3140200	8.4	0.03
New Zealand	26857600	2182100	8.1	0.68
Australia	768688400	2952200	0.4	0.02
Mexico	197254400	735800	0.4	0.01
Kenya	58264600	312770	5.2	0.02
U.S.S.R.	2240217600	7148300	0.3	0.03

JURISDICTION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	AREA IN STATE PARKS (ha)	AREA IN NWPS* (ha)	TOTAL PARKLAND (ha)	%	PARKLAND/ RESIDENT (ha)
Alaska	153069000	1203173	22859345.0	24062518.0	15.7	59.9
Washington	17648000	89034	1045700.6	1134734.6	6.4	0.27
Oregon	25141907	35613	843686.2	879299.2	3.5	0.33
California	41617000	169974	2398310.8	2568284.8	6.1	0.11

* National Wilderness Preservation System.

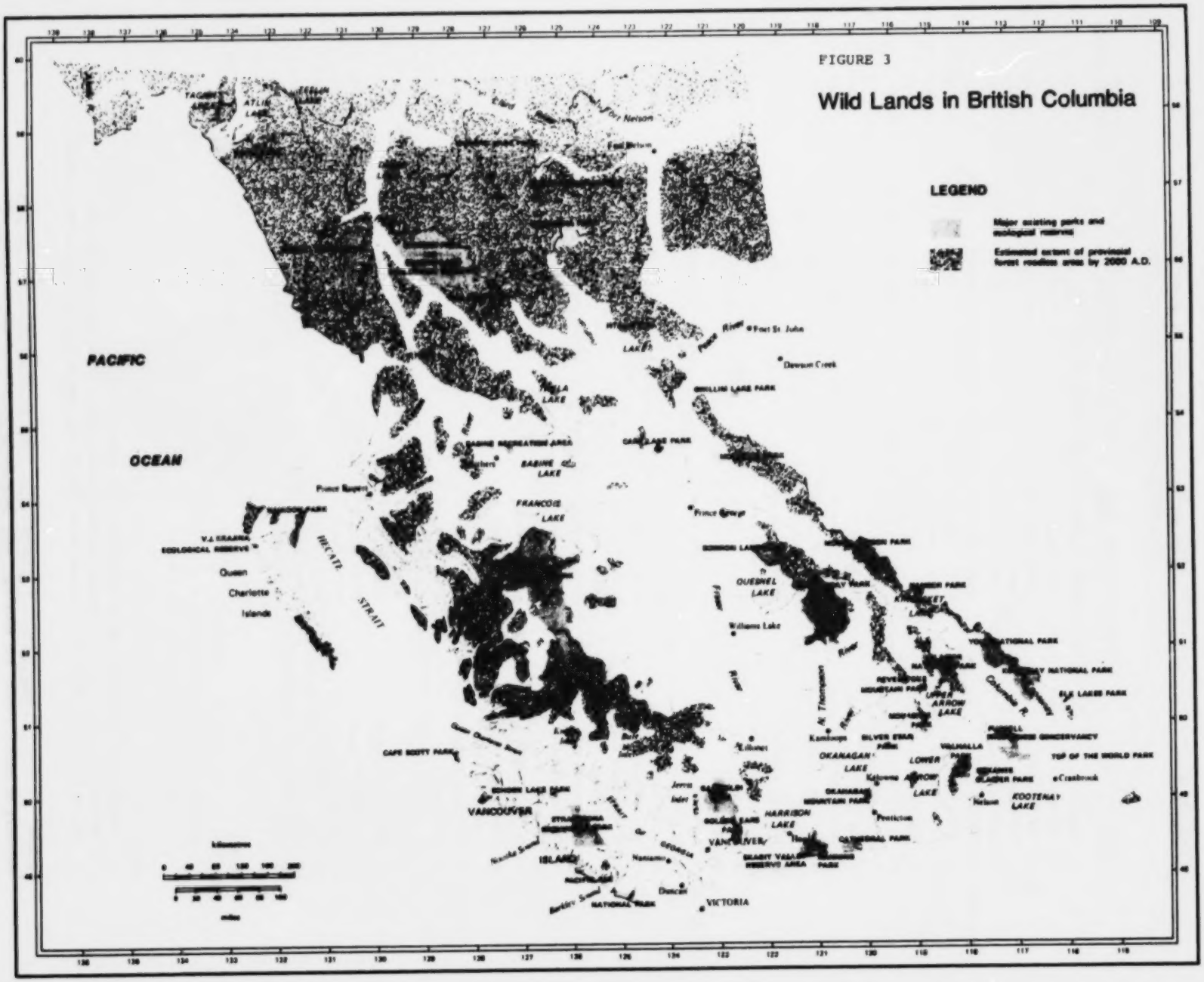


FIGURE 3
Wild Lands in British Columbia
LEGEND
Major existing parks and ecological reserves
Estimated extent of provincial forest roadless areas by 2000 A.D.
PACIFIC
OCEAN
Fort Nelson
Fort St. John
Dawson Creek
Prince George
Williams Lake
Kamloops
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte Islands
HECATE STRAIT
VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER ISLAND
VICTORIA
Nanaimo
Duncan
Penticton
Nelson
Crowsnest
FRANCOIS LAKE
OUESNEL LAKE
BABINE LAKE
OKANAGAN LAKE
HARRISON LAKE
KOOTENAY LAKE
LOWER ARROW LAKE
MOUNTAIN PARK
GLACIER PARK
TOP OF THE WORLD PARK
kilometres
miles

FIGURE 4:

LARGE NATIONAL PARKS, PROVINCIAL PARKS[1], AND ECOLOGICAL RESERVES[2] IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

AREAS	TYPE	TOTAL SIZE (ha)	ESTIMATED % WILDERNESS LANDS
1. Atlin	Prov. Park; A & R.A.	232,695	100%
2. Babine	Prov. R.A.	32,400	80%
3. Bowron Lake	Prov. Park; A	123,117	80%
4. Boya Lake	Prov. Park; A	4,597	60%
5. Cape Scott	Prov. Park; A	15,054	80%
6. Cathedral	Prov. Park; A	19,344	80%
7. Desolation Sound	Prov. Park; A	5,706	80%
8. E. C. Manning	Prov. Park; A	71,400	80%
9. Elk Lakes	Prov. Park; A	5,625	90%
10. Garibaldi	Prov. Park; A & N.C.A.	195,083	95%
11. Glacier	National Park	137,700	70%
12. Gladys Lake	Eco. Reserve	48,560	100%
13. Golden Ears	Prov. Park; A	55,594	90%
14. Gwillim Lake	Prov. Park; A	9,199	90%
15. Hamber	Prov. Park; A	24,518	100%
16. Kokanee Glacier	Prov. Park; B	25,900	80%
17. Kootenay	National Park	142,500	20%
18. Kwadacha	Prov. Park; A	167,540	100%
19. Monashee	Prov. Park; A	7,513	100%
20. Monkman	Prov. Park; A	32,000	100%
21. Mt. Edziza	Prov. Park; A & R.A.	131,928	100%
22. Mt. Robson	Prov. Park; A	219,829	100%
23. Mt. Assiniboine	Prov. Park; A	39,052	80%
24. Muncho Lake	Prov. Park; A	88,412	40%
25. Naikoon	Prov. Park; A	72,641	80%
26. Okanagan Mtn.	Prov. Park; A	10,462	60%
27. Pacific Rim	National Park	41,984	0
28. Purcell	Wild. Conservancy	131,523	100%
29. Mt. Revelstoke	National Park	26,240	45%
30. Schoen Lake	Prov. Park; A	8,170	60%
31. Spatsizi Plateau	Prov. Park; A	659,650	100%
32. St. Mary's Alpine	Prov. Park; A	9,146	100%
33. Stone Mtn.	Prov. Park; A	25,691	60%
34. Strathcona	Prov. Park; A,B,& N.C.A.	231,434	50%
35. Tatlatui	Prov. Park; A	105,826	100%
36. Top of the World	Prov. Park; A	8,791	100%
37. Tweedsmuir	Prov. Park; B & N.C.A.	981,120	95%
38. Valhalla	Prov. Park; A	49,600	90%
39. V. J. Krajina	Eco. Reserve	9,834	100%
40. Wells Gray	Prov. Park; A & N.C.A.	527,307	85%
41. Yoho	National Park	133,040	45%
TOTALS		4,900,952	4,163,728 or 85%

NOTES:

(a) "Large" means approximating or exceeding 5,000 hectares.

(b) "Wilderness Lands" means extensive roadless areas under a protective designation.

(c) The 35 Provincial Parks here contain about 95% of the area of the Provincial Park System.

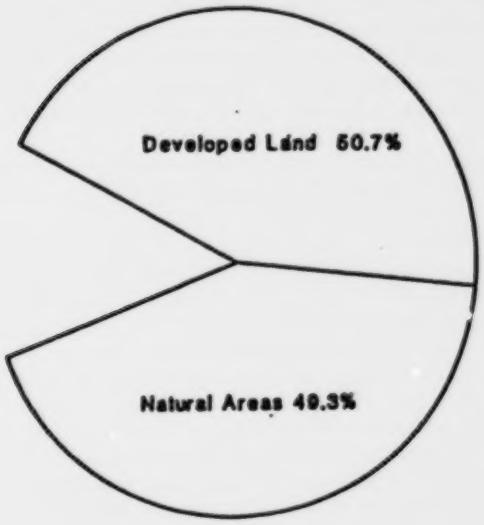
SOURCES:

[1]Ministry of Lands, Parks, and Housing; Park Data Handbook, 1984; Parks Division, 1985

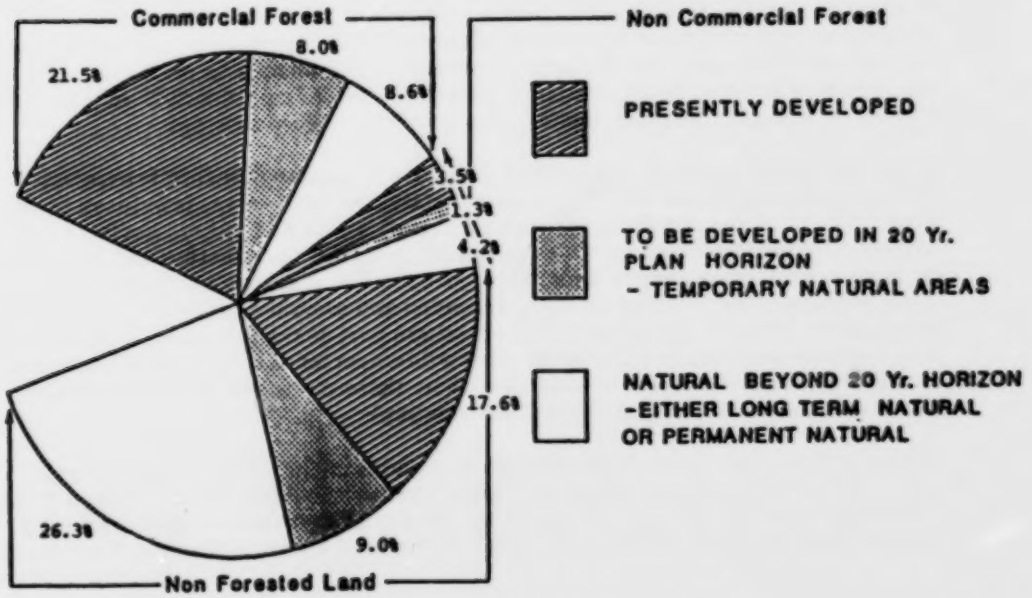
[2]Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, The Ecological Reserves Program in B.C. Ecological Reserves Program, 1986

FIGURE 5: EXTENT OF "NATURAL AREAS" WITHIN MINISTRY OF FORESTS' LAND

3. PROVINCIAL FOREST LAND AREA (100%)
(NATURAL AREA / DEVELOPED*AREA RELATIONSHIP)



4. PROVINCIAL FOREST LAND AREA (100%)
(NATURAL AREA / FOREST COVER RELATIONSHIP)



*DEVELOPED AREA MEANS AREA ACCESSIBLE BY SEASONAL 4 WHEEL DRIVE OR HIGHER STANDARD ROADS

SOURCE: MoF "A DISCUSSION ON NATURAL AREAS AND WILDERNESS-TYPE RECREATION POLICY" SUBMISSION #1058

How Much Wilderness Do We Have?

British Columbia has about 370 parks and recreational areas, and one wilderness conservancy, all managed under the **Park Act**. They presently takes up 4.8% of the total area of British Columbia. Figure 2 provides some comparative data for similar systems in other jurisdictions. The majority are fairly small (less than 500 hectares) and most are oriented to heavy-use recreation--camping, sightseeing, picnicking and so on. Twenty-six are medium-sized (from 500 to 5000 hectares), offering natural environment settings over much of their land area. Thirty-five are larger than 5000 hectares, ranging up to 659,000 hectares (Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Park), with most of their area zoned as "wilderness". Approximately 84% of the total area in parks is wilderness in the sense that it is unroaded, lightly visited and often without such basic recreational facilities as trails or campsites (See Figure 4). Management guidelines vary with respect to hunting, aircraft, motor-driven boats, trails and so on. Figure 3 shows the major elements of the park system that contain extensive wilderness lands.

In addition to the provincial parks, there are five national parks: Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, Mount Revelstoke and Pacific Rim. They contain a total of roughly 480,500 hectares (Figure 4) and each contains wilderness zones.

These parks do not contain the only wilderness areas. Under the **Ecological Reserves Act**, areas are set aside for specific purposes, including the preservation of gene pools, benchmarks and biological research. Most of the existing 115 reserves are small, although 14 are larger than 1000 hectares. Some of the largest consist of coastal inlets and adjacent marine areas. The largest terrestrial sites are Gladys Lake Ecological Reserve (about 50,000 hectares) and V.J. Krajina Ecological Reserve at Port Chanal (about 10,000 hectares). These large ecological reserves protect wilderness, but recreational use is not encouraged. The large reserves are shown on Figures 3 and 4.

Under the **Land Act** reserves can be established by Order-in-Council or by map notation to ensure that certain areas are not alienated. These are called Order-in-Council Reserves, Map Reserves, Wildlife Management Reserves, and Use, Recreation and Enjoyment of the Public Reserves. They are usually established at the request of a particular department of government to keep options, alternatives and opportunities open for the future, and are not intended to be permanent. These reserves tend to be quite small although some, for wildlife purposes, have been more extensive. Roughly 1 million hectares are presently in such reserves

By far the largest share of Crown land in British Columbia is within Provincial Forests under the Forest Act (81.5 million hectares, or 86%, of the province's total area). The Ministry of Forests estimates that only about 21.3 million hectares (24%) are actually available and suitable for commercial forest production and that at least 30 million hectares presently under their jurisdiction is, and will continue to be, *de facto* wilderness in the sense of being unroaded and unused by industry. These lands, depicted on Figure 3, are largely in the northern part of the province. In the central and southern portions of B.C., the *de facto* wilderness tends to be limited to isolated mountain blocks or sections of coastline where there are no commercially viable forests (based on Ministry of Forests information).

Figure 3 shows that, apart from the high mountains of the Coast Range, no major areas of Provincial Forest will in the future remain as wilderness in southern British Columbia. The loss is primarily due to the continued extension of the forest road system to reach stands of timber included in the basic forest inventory. The rate of

encroachment within the next 20 years is shown in Figure 5. In the northern part of the province, the mining industry, being the major initiator of roads, is primarily responsible for loss of wilderness.

How Much Do We Need?

British Columbia has set aside about 5% of its land area in various categories of protection, notably in national parks, provincial parks and ecological reserves. Opinions vary widely, however, as to whether this is too little or too much. Environmental groups generally argue that, not only is the protected land insufficient for today's populations, but will become even less so with the march of time. Those in favour of resource development, on the other hand, point out that they cannot afford to sustain any further reduction in the area to which they now have access. Forest companies, for example, suggest the alienation of productive lands now in the provincial forest would surely affect the province's ability to provide a viable economic base and to furnish jobs for an expanding work force. Mining interests also claim that too much of the province's territory is already "locked up" and unavailable for mineral exploration and development. For their part, most forest companies and mining companies would probably prefer to see the existing park system as an upper limit to wilderness preservation, and would also like to have a policy that allowed industrial activity in parks other than those with a Class A status.

Clearly, no absolute answer can be given to "How much is enough?" The values to be weighed are very different but all are important, so the public debate goes on. In the end, the decisions that British Columbians make about wilderness will be a reflection of what they value most, and what they are willing to give up to get it.

Chapter 3: An Open Process

Two considerations played an important role in the manner in which the Committee carried out its work. The first was the Committee's desire for an open and fair process. The Committee believed that, to the extent possible, the information it received should be available for all to see and critique so that the Committee would benefit from the widest possible range of views. The second factor, and one which influenced the first, was the limited time schedule imposed upon the Committee.

In order to elicit the most information within the time allowed the Committee made the following decisions:

1. It was decided to visit as many of the study areas as possible and on those visits to meet informally with members of the public.

2. It sent letters to hundreds of interested people and groups in the province and put advertisements in local newspapers inviting written submissions on its 24 study areas and on the general process for making decisions about protected areas.

3. The submissions were placed in libraries throughout the province to enable interested parties to review the submissions and to reply in writing to the Committee. The Committee office was also available to the public for information and research.

4. It distributed a newsletter throughout the province describing its objectives and summarizing information available on its study areas.

5. Arrangements were made for public meetings to be held at seven locations in the Province over a three-week period in January 1986.

6. Requests were made for written submissions from government, which were made public when received.

7. The Committee decided it would not begin deliberations until the written submissions were received and the public meetings were concluded.

To assist in the implementation of the process set out above the Committee retained its research director, Ken Youds: an administrator, Juliana Pasko: an information officer, Don LeBlanc: and counsel, Gary A. Letcher. Gary Bowden was retained to provide expert advice with respect to Stein issues; Sterling Wood & Associates were retained to provide expert advice with respect to South Moresby issues and Professor Murray Rankin was retained as a consultant on the decision-making process.

Area Visits

Committee members visited as many of the study areas as time and winter travelling permitted. All Committee members toured South Moresby by helicopter, most walked part of the Stein canyon and visited the valley by helicopter. Subcommittees visited Tahsish-Kwois, Duu Guusd, Khutzeymateen, Gitnadoix, Brooks Peninsula, Robson Bight, Nimpkish Island, Strathcona and Pacific Rim Parks. There were only 3 areas that were not seen at one time or another by one or more Committee members.

The Committee attempted to meet with individuals familiar with the area, its problems, and the issue of wilderness preservation. Sometimes these contacts involved members of a Village Council and a few members of the public, as in Fort Nelson; in other cases, they took the form of a small town meeting, as in Campbell River.

Submissions

The Committee eventually received over 1100 written submissions, some less than a page, and others in excess of 100 pages. Given the limited time available, this must be regarded as a remarkable response. The effort made by individual contributors, some with limited resources and under severe time constraints, was exceptional.

Public Meetings

By letter, newsletter and advertisements the Committee invited members of the public to participate at its public meetings. The intention was to allow members of the public to speak directly to the Committee and to furnish an opportunity for questions, both from the Committee and from the public at large. Persons wishing to make presentations were requested to notify the Committee office and to provide a time estimate. Every effort was made to accommodate most presentations within the meeting days. Some meetings went to midnight or beyond. In all, the Committee heard from some 200 presenters.

The Committee decided upon a procedure that was a compromise between an informal, open meeting and a highly structured, formal meeting. To allow the maximum number of questions to be asked during the time available, a written question format was adopted whereby members of the public submitted questions in writing at the public meeting to the Committee's counsel who then posed them to the individual making the submission. If time did not allow all of those questions to be asked, an effort was made to have the person making the submission reply in writing. The process was aided by pre-meeting sessions involving the Committee Counsel and those making presentations. Verbatim transcripts were taken of all of the public meetings and made available at the Committee office.

It was clearly impossible to stage public meetings in all the places that would have liked to receive the Committee. Because of the particular interest that was generated on the South Moresby and Stein issues, the Committee decided to hold public meetings in those areas involving all the members. For other areas, the Committee divided into two subcommittees, one led by the Chairman and the other by the Vice-Chairman. The former held sessions in Terrace and Nanaimo, and the latter in Prince George and Cranbrook. In each case, the location was adjacent to several of the proposed preservation areas.

The public meetings concluded with a week-long session in Vancouver, where groups and individuals addressed either the more generic issues involved in wilderness protection or provided additional information to that already obtained on the 24 areas during the regional meetings. The sessions across the province involved attendance that was "full-to-overflowing". Interest was keen, and the high level of participation by the public significantly advanced the information-gathering process.

Chapter 4: Decision-Making for Wilderness

Decision-making about wilderness tends to become increasingly complex, especially when there is intense competition among alternative resource uses and when, as a result, ministries responsible for resource development come into conflict with those responsible for preservation. Ideally, the institutions that guide legislation, policies, administrative arrangements and decision making, should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate such conflicts. Without flexibility, frustration, alienation, and polarization are the inevitable results, leading to increasingly difficult political decisions. In addition mechanisms are required to encourage communication and coordination, and in particular to enable interested groups in society to express their viewpoints.

The evidence presented to the Committee suggested that the institutional framework for land use decision-making in British Columbia has serious weaknesses. Many pointed out that decisions on several of the park proposals before the Committee had been delayed for a decade or more. In some cases, both communities and families had become severely divided. Others noted too that government communication was deficient. Government agencies are generally seen to make decisions without a broad long term strategy and without coordinating their policies with the policies of others. And such agencies are seen to be reluctant to consult the views of the public at large. These problems suggest that a new, revitalized approach to decision-making is urgently required.

Existing Legislation and Administration Structures

The responsibilities for decisions about parks and other protected areas in British Columbia are in the hands of four levels of government: local, regional, provincial and federal. Of these, the provincial authority is by far the most important in terms of the size of areas administered and the range of functions performed.

Parks and other protected areas can be established in British Columbia in three ways:

A) by an Act of the Legislative Assembly;

B) by an Order-in-Council (by far the most common method); or

C) by administrative arrangement (some Crown land reserves are created this way).

Each of these avenues has advantages and disadvantages. While an Act of the Legislative Assembly ensures that a proposal to protect an area is considered carefully and that the objectives for its establishment have been clearly set out, the process is often lengthy. The Order-in-Council, on the other hand, offers a much speedier avenue, but it has the disadvantage that an Order-in-Council can more easily remove a designation if the government chooses.

Most of the planning with respect to parks and other protected areas is undertaken by professionals in line agencies, such as the Ministries of Lands, Parks and Housing and of Forests. Some of the specific proposals for the designation of a particular area come from lobby groups; others appear to be generated within the Ministry.

A wide range of designations has been adopted in British Columbia with respect to land set aside for parks and protected areas. These designations are described in detail in Appendix B, together with examples of their application. Briefly, the Park Act defines the following: Class A Park, Class B Park, Class C Park, Recreation Area and Nature Conservancy Area. The Ecological Reserves Act defines ecological reserves, these are areas set aside for scientific purposes. The Wildlife Act defines Wildlife Management Areas. These are set aside to restore and enhance sensitive habitats for fish and wildlife. In addition, the Ministry of Forests may manage selected lands under its jurisdiction for recreational purposes, either as a special use in nonforested areas or as one of several "integrated" uses in provincial forests. The Purcell Wilderness Conservancy is an anomaly established by an Order-in-Council under the **Environment and Land Use Act** and managed by the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division. Finally, Crown land reserves can be established by Order-in-Council or by map notation to reserve special areas for recreation or wildlife needs.

Two other designations are noteworthy; World Heritage Sites (e.g., Anthony Island) and Biosphere Reserves (as proposed for Spatsizi). These classifications are applied by international bodies, and have no legal status.

The **Park Act** is presently the only provincial statute that includes a wilderness mandate. Under this Act, a park may be categorized to preserve an environment or ecology. More importantly, the Act includes a special, highly protected type of zone within parks, called Nature Conservancy Area. This is described as an extensive, roadless area where natural values predominate. A third way in which provincial parks may give recognition to wilderness is simply in their naming, for example, Kwadacha Wilderness Park. Fourthly, a park master plan may specify that large areas are to be managed for primitive or semi-primitive wilderness values.

Consequently, the Provincial Park system contains magnificent wilderness areas. However, because the system is inevitably limited, many areas of superb wilderness will continue to be outside the system.

Therefore, many believe that wilderness values should be recognized as a resource *wherever* they occur, even though there may be some conflicts with other resource uses. This idea is missing in resource legislation in British Columbia.

The Ministry of Forests has been charged with managing *all* the lands within designated Provincial Forests. As reported in the 1985 Forest and Range Analysis, and as shown graphically to the Committee by MacMillan Bloedel, the B.C. Wildlife Federation, and the Ministry of Forests, these Provincial Forest lands cover 86% of the total area of the Province. They consist of only 53% of commercial forest land. The remaining 47% of noncommercial land exists largely in a natural state and much of it is superb wilderness in alpine, subalpine and northern areas. Thus, if wilderness values are to be recognized, this Ministry must be involved.

The Ministry of Forests has advised the Committee that the present wording of the Forest Act does not provide the Ministry with a mandate to consider wilderness as a land designation in fulfillment of its multiple use planning function. Submissions from COFI and the B.C. Forestry Association recognize the omission and have proposed changes to the Act to correct the situation.

The B.C. Wildlife Federation, and others, have suggested that the commercial forest area be separated from the remainder within Provincial Forests, and that the ministry be charged with developing a management philosophy for each. The idea has appeal, but at this time of fluctuating costs, it is difficult to define the limits of commercial forest lands. In addition, the forest lands are highly interwoven with other lands and the Ministry must manage insect and fire problems on the periphery of the commercial forest lands. Nonetheless, the Committee believes the Ministry should use the idea to guide management, and should develop an appropriate philosophy for the noncommercial lands in the provincial forests.

The Ministry of Forests has begun to develop a wilderness policy in its report, "Discussion Paper on Natural Areas, and Wilderness-type Recreation Policy". It suggests that areas of land in a natural state under Ministry jurisdiction should be identified and managed to retain those values until such time as an area is scheduled for harvesting. The Ministry proposes to split the natural areas in its jurisdiction into three groups:

- *Permanent*: natural areas that will never be logged. The Ministry suggests these be removed from the Provincial Forest and be put under jurisdiction of another agency.

- *Long Term*: natural areas within Provincial Forests that do not carry commercial forest cover and in which no road development is planned by the Ministry on the 20 years.

- *Short Term*: natural areas within the Provincial Forest that carry commercial forest cover or natural areas in which resource development or road development is proposed by the by the Ministry within the 20 years.

The Committee agrees with this proposal. It recognizes that, to avoid redundancy in the park system, many fine areas that will likely never be logged, will remain in the Provincial Forests. The Committee believes that the best of these, together with the best of the "long-term, natural areas", where there are no land use conflicts, could be designated "wilderness" and managed as such. Those portions of the "long term" and "short term" natural areas not designated as "wilderness" could simply be called "natural areas" and managed as proposed by the Ministry of Forests.

The Committee concurs with the Ministry of Forests that it might be preferable to take some of the most significant wilderness areas out of the Provincial Forest and reassign them to other ministries, while ensuring their wilderness values are retained.

The Committee suggests that wilderness land be managed by the agency representing the dominant resource use or value. Thus, in important wildlife areas, the Wildlife Branch should be responsible; in important recreation areas, the Parks Division; where other use is light, and management is largely concerned with the health of adjacent commercial forest land, the Ministry of Forests.

The Committee also considered the merits of involving private groups or individuals in some aspects of the care and maintenance of wilderness areas. The marking of trails, the monitoring of visitors, the preparation of brochures and many other such projects could be contracted to local citizens. Aside from the benefits to wilderness users, it could encourage pride in the local wilderness.

Emerging Deficiencies

For routine matters and minor conflicts, the existing system of legislation, policies and administrative arrangements appears to have provided a reasonably good framework for decision making. Procedures have been established in individual ministries for reviewing proposals to establish protected areas. Although on occasion, conflicts have arisen between the mandates of particular agencies, means have been found to overcome them, either through informal contacts or through discussion in the Environment and Land Use Technical Committee.

During the past decade strains have begun to appear in the decision-making process relating to protected areas, in general, and to natural areas, in particular. They arise from the following:

1. **The Need For A Policy On Wilderness**

   A clear and consistent wilderness policy together with explicit management guidelines are necessary to eliminate the present confusion and inaction. The Committee has recommended a definition of wilderness in Chapter 2 and a designation status and management philosophy later in this chapter.

2. **Deficiencies in Mechanisms for Dealing Expeditiously With Interagency Conflicts**

   A major difficulty in decision making relating to wilderness designations arises from conflicts in the responsibilities of line agencies, especially when the issue is nonroutine. Such situations typically arise when pressure on particular resources intensifies or when social values change.

   The ultimate forum for conflict resolution is the Environment and Land Use Committee of Cabinet. But if the Committee has insufficient information to assess the situation or is uncertain about the consequences of possible decisions, the outcome is delay. The protracted arguments over the Valhallas, the Stein, Cascade Wilderness and South Moresby are illustrations of deficiencies in the existing decision-making process.

3. **The Need For Master Plans and Strategies**

   Difficulties in addressing many of these issues arise from the lack of publicly available system plans and master plans for parks and protected areas, and from the absence of an overall land-use strategy. But the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing does not seem to routinely involve the public in developing such plans, nor does it make them available to the public. This practice fuels the fires of anxiety and suspicion. The public is concerned that adequate plans are developed to direct the management of protected places. Although the need for a broad land use strategy for British Columbia has been noted for several decades, little attempt has been made to develop one. Dr. Peter Pearse made the point in his Royal Commission Report on Forestry (1976) as follows:

   > Plans can be effectively designed at one level of geographical detail only in the context of plans and objectives for a broader area.
   >
   > ...It (the Forest Service) should *not* be responsible for designing broader regional plans and objectives. For that purpose, an authority with

broader economic and social perspective...is more appropriate.

The government must recognize that effective resource planning and development are predicated on the design of coherent regional plans, and the lack of them, therefore, demands attention.

The Committee agrees with Dr. Pearse's conclusion, for, in the absence of system plans and overall land use strategies, decision-making and policy-making are inevitably ad hoc.

4. **The Need to Expand Communication and Public Consultation**

Government agencies have made considerable efforts in recent years to develop an increasing awareness of their programs and policies, and to obtain public views. Such efforts have had varying success. The important concerns with respect to protected areas indicate that communication is insufficient and public consultation is inadequate. Several briefs and presentations to the Committee expressed an anxiety that proposals for new parks or protected areas might be introduced or the boundaries of existing parks altered, without all interested parties being consulted. The boundary reviews for Strathcona and Tweedsmuir Provincial Parks and the Mid-Coast Park proposals were cited as examples of situations where little or no attempt had been made to inform or consult.

A much more open system of planning and policy making is needed. Mechanisms should be established to enable agencies to monitor and assess shifts in viewpoints and feed these directly into the planning process in a formal way. The fact that the Committee received hundreds of briefs and that its meetings were packed clearly indicates that the public is concerned, willing and able to assist in identifying problems and in determining feasible solutions. It presently lacks sufficient opportunities to do so.

Experience Elsewhere

The wilderness issue is not peculiar to British Columbia. Several countries have taken concrete steps to set aside areas for wilderness protection, and a number of international bodies have been actively encouraging the process, notably the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

The Committee found challenges similar to those presently facing British Columbia in the experience of other jurisdictions. Some lessons can be learned by examining the institutional innovations introduced to overcome problems presented by the wilderness issue.

1. Alberta

In Western Canada the most noteable approach to wilderness designation is found in Alberta's Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act. "Wilderness area" is not defined in the statute; instead, a handful of wilderness areas are set out in the schedule to the Act. The statute emphasizes strict preservation of natural amenities, and several restrictive sections of the Act imply nonconsumptive recreation: no resource extraction, no roads or structures of any kind, no travel except by

foot, no hunting, trapping or fishing, no aircraft, no horses and no vehicles of any kind. Wilderness is also recognized within the Alberta Provincial Parks System.

The Act establishes a 12-member "Advisory Committee on Wilderness Areas and Ecological Reserves" composed of a balanced representation of private sector and public sectors, and, within the public sector, a balanced representation of line agencies responsible for resource extraction and line agencies responsible for preservating environmental amenities. The Council oversees establishment of wilderness areas, addition of lands to the wilderness system, withdrawal of lands and management, operation and use of wilderness areas.

2. Ontario

In Ontario, two approaches to designating wilderness areas have been estab- lished. One is based on the Wilderness Areas Act. Section 3 of this statute indicates that the Act is not to limit or otherwise affect natural resource development or use in wilderness areas exceeding 260 hectares (about one square mile). As of 1980, only 1 of 39 areas designated under the statute exceeded this size.

The second, more significant approach has been to protect wilderness within the existing Provincial Parks System. In 1978, the Ontario Cabinet adopted a Provincial Parks policy wherein wilderness parks were explicitly defined. A parks classification – into wilderness or one of 5 other categories – is usually identified in the Order-in-Council that establishes the park. Once the park is established, it is subject to a master plan which, after a public involvement process, further protects wilderness values through zoning and a variety of specific policies. Such master plans are usually endorsed by the responsible minister.

3. The United States

The U.S. federal government introduced the Wilderness Act in 1964 to preserve areas containing valuable opportunities for recreational solitude, and to preserve rare species of plants and animals (Appendix C). This Act provided for the preservation of some 300 million hectares of land, some 23 million hectares of which are located in Alaska.

During its studies, members of the Committee had an opportunity to discuss the U.S. legislation with various officials responsible for its implementation. They found that the legislation was made possible by recognizing existing rights and use. The most notable was the agreement to allow mineral exploration to continue for 20 years. It seems, however, that relatively few claims were staked during this period, which expired at the end of 1984. While nuisance staking has occurred, it has been relatively minor. Contrary to many beliefs, hunting continues as a legitimate activity in wilderness areas. It also appears that, in selecting candidate areas for wilderness designation, areas with clear resource conflicts, such as significant stands of merchantable timber or known areas of mineralization are avoided because arguments inevitably arise later for boundary modifications. The officials also suggested that, if the U.S. were to review the wilderness program today, the lands selected and the wording of the Act would be oriented more toward recreation, although preservation should still be the "noble" and prime objective.

Other lessons can be learned from the U.S. experience. One concerns the establishment of a period for formal review. It seems that the 20-year window for mineral exploration has been widely accepted, and that this has been formally adopted for the lands later designated as wilderness in Alaska. Another concerns the initial opposition of the forest industry to the wilderness legislation. The loss of annual allowable cut in Washington and Oregon States has amounted to no more than 2% to 3% of the potential cut, which has not been a significant problem. Changes being brought about by past forest management appear to be much more significant.

4. New Zealand

In most places, the response to the wilderness issue has been through an incremental change in existing legislation or administrative structures and practices. But in New Zealand, it has come as part of a wholesale restructuring of the approach to resources development and environmental management in the country as a whole. A study completed in 1985, suggested several major changes. One is the establishment of a special agency, to be called Heritage New Zealand, which would provide a counterweight to the resource development ministries and thereby enable the Ministry for the Environment to strike a balance between the various interests. Its responsibilities would include identifying and advocating a national system for protecting wild, scenic and other natural characteristics of rivers, stream and lakes.

A second proposed institutional innovation of relevance to the British Columbia scene is the contemplated establishment of a Crown Estate Commission, a body designed to provide advice on the ways development and conservation interests could be reconciled, particularly with respect to uncommitted parts of the Crown estate. It would be composed of 10 persons appointed by the Minister for the Environment. Its functions would include the approval of policies and management plans for the uncommitted portions of the Crown estate, and monitoring the impact of government policies in this connection. It would maintain close liaison with relevant ministries and other advisory bodies concerned with resources development and environmental management.

A third suggestion calls for wider application of the concepts underlying the bodies called Guardians of the Lakes, appointed by the government to ensure that management agreements drawn up for certain lakes are honored. The study suggests the approach be extended to cover other situations, including major resource management conflicts.

Lessons Learned

Other jurisdictions have taken innovative steps to deal with the wilderness issue. Several main threads emerge, notably: legislation to clearly define wilderness and to provide for its preservation; an improved process for reviewing proposals and for resolving interagency conflicts; expanded opportunities for public input to planning and policy-making. These were taken into account in the Committee's recommendations for improving the decision-making process relating to wilderness in British Columbia.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following:

1. That two natural area designations be created in legislation:

   A) Wilderness Conservancy

   A Wilderness Conservancy is an expanse of land, preferably greater than 5,000 hectares, retaining its natural character, affected mainly by the forces of nature, with the imprint of modern man substantially unnoticable.

   It will be managed as a roadless tract in which natural systems proceed without alteration. Uses include hiking, climbing, camping, riding, fishing, nature study and hunting. Restrictions may be imposed upon the use of combustion engines and other activities.

   B) Scenic Corridor

   The concept of a scenic corridor is to protect scenic quality through direction of development of the lands and resources therein. To achieve this, it is proposed that one agency be designated as the managing agency, and that all proposals for development be subject to the approval of that agency in terms of location and aesthetics.

2. Three categories of land should be considered for Wilderness Conservancy status:

   A) Wilderness areas in parks in which hunting is permitted.

   B) Areas of *de facto* wilderness within Provincial Forest of high recreation values; management would be assigned to the Ministry of Forests.

   C) Areas of *de facto* wilderness with Provincial Forests of high wildlife values; management would be assigned to the wildlife Branch.

3. The existing designation "Nature Conservancy" should be limited to roadless "no hunting" areas inside parks.

4. Legislation should be introduced to give direction to the management of lands within wilderness conservancies. The directions should be modelled on the principles underlying the **United States Wilderness Act, 1964** (see Appendix C), although for clarity, if a Wilderness Conservancy is designated in an existing park, the 20 year mineral exploration window included in that Act would not occur.

5. Management guidelines should be adjusted on a unit-specific basis when a Wilderness Conservancy is so designated to deal with local conditions, and to permit burning in areas assigned to the Wildlife Branch. Where subsistence activity requires motorized vehicles or boats, such use should be recognized on a seasonal basis.

FIGURE 6

PROPOSED CATEGORIES OF NATURAL LANDS

Intended Use	Designation	Definition	Prohibitions
1. Exclusively conservation, protection, or recreation	(a) Ecological Reserve	Designated under Ecological Reserves Act for scientific purposes. Use by permit only. (See Appendix B).	Resource use and public use excluded.
	(b) Nature Conservancy	Designated under Park Act as a roadless, natural area with recreation emphasis. (See Appendix B)	Resource use and hunting excluded.
	(c) Park	Unit designated under Park Act, primarily for protection of natural, wild and scenic areas for public enjoyment and recreation. (See Appendix B) It is recognized that the simple word "park" does not readily reveal the style or purpose of the park.	Resource use excluded; hunting in accordance with park management objectives.
	(d) Wilderness Conservancy	Unit designated by Wilderness Act; roadless area with emphasis on wild, primitive conditions: To be managed by PORD, MoF, Wildlife Branch, as assigned.	Resource use excluded; hunting only in accordance with wildlife management objectives.
2. Mainly for Conservation or Recreation	a) Recreation Area	Unit designated under Park Act primarily for recreation; limited resource extraction permitted under direction of PORD, usually limited to pre-establishment tenures. (See Appendix B)	None, if not conflicting with recreation.
	b) Wildlife Management Area	Unit designated under Wildlife Act, primarily for conservation of wildlife; resource extraction permitted under direction of W.B.	None, if not conflicting with wildlife.
	c) Natural Area	Administrative unit designation by Ministry of Forests, in Provincial Forest, for retention of natural values; resource extraction permitted under direction of MoF.	None
3. Preservation of Scenic Values	a) Scenic Corridor	Unit designated under ELUC Act primarily for management of scenic values and assigned to single agency.	None, if not conflicting with scenic values.
	b) Recreation Corridor	Planning designation for management of scenic and recreation values.	None

NB: ADOPTION OF THIS TERMINOLOGY REQUIRES THAT THERE BE A REVIEW OF THE NOMENCLATURE FOR PARK CATEGORIES AND ZONES; e.g. KWADACHA WILDERNESS PARK, TO ACHIEVE CONSISTENCY.

6. **A Natural Areas Protection Act** should be created to be administered by the Minister of Environment. The purpose of the Act would be to create a **Natural Areas Advisory Council** established to review proposals for designating natural areas referred to it by government. The categories available for designation would either be catalogued in the new **Natural Areas Protection Act** or would be found in other legislation.

7. The two new categories available for designation (Wilderness Conservancy and Scenic Corridor) would either be created under the **Natural Areas Protection Act** or would be created by way of amendment to existing legislation. The new Act, or amendment to existing legislation, would also assign management responsibility for lands covered by the new designation categories and specific guidelines to be adopted in their management.

8. Apart from Wilderness Conservancies, the concept of wilderness as a zonation within the provincial forest lands should be adopted, and the **Forest Act** be amended to include the mandate for designation and management of such zones.

Figure 6 shows the proposed system for administering wilderness and other designations recommended by the Committee.

The major resource conflicts in British Columbia involve lands already allocated or committed. Commonly they occur within a provincial forest, an area subject to a mineral reserve or subject to a proposed boundary change in an existing park. An Advisory Council, as recommended above, would be a useful vehicle to seek a resolution to these difficult conflicts. It would not replace existing ministerial processes but would supplement them. By having such a body, alterations to park boundaries and controversial reallocations could be made in a public way. This would alleviate much of the mistrust or misunderstanding that has marked resource conflicts to date.

The Advisory Council's functions and composition of, and technical support for, the Advisory Council are described here.

A) *Functions.* The Council's primary function would be to consider proposals for land designations as natural areas referred to it by government and to make recommendations.

   The Council should be authorized to hold public meetings and, when a proposed area is being considered, the Council should be empowered to appoint local people to advise them.

   An annual report shall be submitted to the Minister of the Environment, to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly for public comment. The Council should meet at least on an annual basis and, subject to Cabinet privilege, be guaranteed access to all governmental information pertinent to its responsibilities. The proposed Act should contain a provision to allow the Council to determine its own procedure. The Act should also contain standard provisions, found in other B.C. Acts, to protect the Council against suits and so forth.

B) *Composition of the Council.* The Council's membership should consist of nine persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Each member should have a broad perspective and expertise with respect to various aspects of the management and use of natural areas. Each member should be appointed for a period of three years on a staggered appointment basis and paid on a per diem basis.

C) *Technical Support.* The Act should require the appointment of a Technical Director or Executive Assistant accountable to the Council. The responsibilities of this officer should be clearly stipulated in the statute and should include liaison with line agencies.

Several possible mechanisms can be used to provide technical support. One would be the secondment of a senior official from a line agency, such as the Ministry of Environment. This might be done on a temporary basis initially but could become a permanent appointment at a later stage. Another would be to make a permanent appointment immediately. Whichever alternative is selected, the officer would report directly to the Chairman of the Council. Such a practice is used with other similar bodies, such as the Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission.

Chapter 5: The 24 Study Areas

Introduction

Numerous proposals have been made, over the past decade, for designating particular areas as wilderness. Of these, a few have posed major problems as they involve conflicts of various kinds, sometimes among different kinds of recreation pursuits, and occasionally between the preservation of wilderness and economic activity, such as forestry or mining. Some of the latter conflicts have been tense and protracted.

The Committee's Terms of Reference called for the review of 16 areas that have been proposed for protected status, and changes to the boundaries of parks that are already in existence. In undertaking this assignment, the Committee examined an immense amount of material and heard the views of numerous groups and individuals. In reaching its conclusion, it had to make assumptions about a number of considerations that affect several of the areas, notably the alteration of the status of Class B Parks; inholding in Parks; native issues; mining; and compensation. These assumptions are as follows:

1. Class B Parks:

   The Committee assumed that this designation will be abandoned in favour of the Recreation Area designation.

2. Inholding in Parks:

   The Committee assumed that the present requirement that Class A Parks contain no alienated land and resources will be maintained, and that any such alienation can be dealt with only by purchase, exchange, or redesignation of land affected by the alienation to Recreation Area status.

3. Native Issues:

   The Committee assumed subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping could continue in new parks subject to agreement.

4. Mining:

   The Committee assumed the precedent set by the Tener case will remain valid covering all claims established in existing parks as well as in new areas designated for protected status.

   It also assumed government will adopt the model of the U.S. Wilderness Act allowing mineral exploration and the development of an orebody in a Wilderness Conservancy for a 20-year period after designation.

   Finally, it assumed government will adopt a program to review mineral potential before designating a new park; and, if some potential exists or if it chooses not to do the review, will use the interim status of Recreation Area to permit exploration for a 20-year period.

5. Compensation:

   The Committee assumed the principle of compensation for a lost right would hold in all cases.

Generic Considerations

A number of broad issues emerged during the Committee's deliberations on the areas it was asked to review. These issues related to several and in some cases, almost all of the areas. They related principally to compensation and mining.

Compensation. The Committee heard many views on the subject of compensation. Those who have legal rights to compensation will, presumably, be compensated. There are others, perhaps without legal rights, such as company employees, who would be directly affected, and still others, such as owners of service-related businesses, who would be indirectly affected.

The Honourable Thomas MacMillan, Federal Minister of Environment, has stated his support for compensating forest employees as well as forest companies. Parks Canada also expressed concern that changes in park boundaries and new designations should not negatively affect people in the region. Other public figures, as well as spokesmen for both preservation and development, have stated their support for compensation. The Committee soon realized that, in detail, the subject is highly complex. To compensate only those with unequivocal rights in law could be insufficient from a moral and social viewpoint, but to compensate all who are in some way affected to some degree would be impractical. Clearly, for those with no legal rights, who should be compensated and in what form is a matter for government policy.

In its deliberations, the Committee sought recommendations that implied no net loss to dislocated resource users. Where this was not possible, direct compensation for losses could be a substantial consideration. Indirect losses might be resolved by compensation but might also be addressed by government programs to stimulate the affected local economy, such as through investment in intensive forestry practices, diversification of business activity and other such means.

The potential for expanded forest growth through intensive forest management could well become one of the most important long-term means of reducing social impact where forest land is designated for wilderness and parks. For example, Parks Canada has considered investment in forest fertilization for this purpose.

The Committee concluded that while the complexities of the matter of compensation were beyond their mandate and competence, they were sympathetic to the suggestion that as a matter for government policy, compensation in some form should be extended beyond those with direct legal rights.

Mining. Mining interests advised the Committee that land should remain available for exploration until its potential for mineralization has been assessed using modern methods. They pointed out that Hemlo gold field was discovered in an area that had been well prospected in the past.

The Committee supports this view, except where the ecological character of the site is the reason for its protection, as at Nimpkish Island or Robson Bight, and where mining would inevitably change that character.

The Committee sees several ways the government could achieve this objective. If the recommendation is adopted to model legislation on the U.S. Wilderness Act, then once an area is designated a Wilderness Conservancy, there could be a 20-year period in which exploration would be permitted and claims staked. If an orebody were detected, and all permits obtained in accordance with the requirements of the "Guidelines for Metal Mining" before the end of the 20-year period, then development of that orebody could proceed. This could be provided for by designating the area a Recreational Area within the Wilderness Conservancy, (i.e. by using the "keyhole" concept). If the permits were not obtained, any remaining claims would be extinguished at the end of the 20-year period.

Where a Park is proposed, the Committee recommends the following process:

1. During the initial study process, government should undertake a study of the regional geology, and a geochemical survey if some potential for mineralization is indicated.

2. If the results of these show that the mineral potential is too low for interest, then the area should be designated immediately a Class A Park with no interim status.

3. If the studies show enough potential to warrant more detailed exploration, then the whole area, if the proposed park is small, or those areas showing mineral potential if the proposed park is large, should be designated Recreation Areas and be open for exploration for 20 years, as suggested for Wilderness Conservancies.

4. If the geological studies show high potential for mineralization, government should consider whether to suspend the park proposal or to designate a Recreation Area.

If these recommendations are adopted, the **Mining Act** will need to be amended regarding the status of claims in Wilderness Conservancies and Recreation Areas.

The Committee recommends these general recommendations not be applied to the following study areas for the reasons indicated:

- Gitnadoix, Wokkpash and Brooks Peninsula – very low mineral potential.
- Nimpkish Island and Robson Bight – ecological sensitivity.
- South Moresby area – if established as a National Park.
- Akamina-Kishinena (Class A portions only) – ecological sensitivity.
- Tatshenshini (2 kilometre wide mineral reserve) – visual sensitivity.

Public Requests for Protection

When the Committee visited different parts of the Province, people advised it of areas they felt ought to be considered for protection. The significant ones are listed for the government to consider in the future, in addition to those already submitted by the B.C. Caucus Heritage for Tomorrow. The large number illustrates the need for a considered approach to wilderness:

-	Chilko Lake	(Chilcotin)
-	South Chilcotin	(Chilcotin/Bridge River)
-	Palliser Wilderness	(Kootenay)
-	Diorite Creek	(Kootenay)
-	Kianuko Valley	(Kootenay)
-	Adamant Range	(Kootenay)
-	Muskwa Range	(Peace)
-	Kechika Valley	(Liard)
-	Lake of Hanging Glaciers	(Kootenay)
-	Northern extension to Bugaboo Park	(Kootenay)
-	Upper Kispiox	(Skeena)
-	Upper Narraway, adjacent Kakwa area	(Peace)
-	Clemenceau/Cummins	(Kootenay)
-	Matchlee Mountain	(Vancouver Island)

Study Area #1: South Moresby

Background

South Moresby is that part of the Queen Charlotte Islands south of Tangil Peninsula on Moresby Island. The study area encompasses about 145,000 hectares.

The area is renowned for its diverse and high-quality of ecological values. These include many seabird colonies, special stands of old-growth trees, falcon nesting sites, special alpine and subalpine areas, salmonid habitat, lakes displaying stickleback evolution, sea lion rookeries, and so on. Burnaby Narrows, Dodge Point and Windy Bay are just a few of the sites of exceptional ecological interest. Special holistic ecological values derive from whole islands and whole watersheds being in a wild state.

The South Moresby area is unique because of a combination of circumstances: it is part of an isolated island area; it largely escaped glaciation; it is a high-energy temperate system driven by a nutrient-rich oceanic system and a high precipitation rate; and it is largely free of large-scale modern industry and settlement, although the past century has seen some development.

Its ecological values, cultural values and scenic values give South Moresby considerable recreational and tourist appeal. In addition the Queen Charlotte Islands have a certain mystique as represented by the well-known artist Emily Carr, which attracts people in spite of a generally inhospitable climate.

South Moresby has important cultural and archeological values. The large numbers of archeological sites throughout the area are tangible evidence that the Haida people have occupied the area for a long time. The sites of occupation and use are of great interest and value, which derive partly from the character of their surroundings.

South Moresby also has high commercial forest values. These are largely found along its eastern side within Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 24, held by Western Forest Products. Tree growth rates in this area rank among the highest in the province. Consequently, forestry has become the economic mainstay of the Queen Charlotte Islands. On the basis of the government's on-going commitment to logging in this area (as implied by the renewal of TFL 24 in 1979), the forest company, contractors and employees have made considerable investments. Many residents see logging as the best assurance of a sustained livelihood, which would be lost or reduced if the integrity of TFL 24 were compromised.

The mining industry and the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR) have emphasized that the South Moresby area has considerable mineral potential particularly for complex iron-copper-gold-silver deposits and for gold deposits. Many claims exist throughout the area. While the petroleum and natural gas potentials are thought to be low on the islands, the immediate offshore area is considered to be more promising. Applications for permits have been filed, but no permits for oil and gas exploration have as yet been issued.

Interest in preserving all or some part of the area dates back more than a decade. The issue of preservation versus resource development came to a head in the late 1970's.

The Ministry of Forests established The South Moresby Planning Team, representing varied interests from government and public. Their major document ("South Moresby Land Use Alternatives") reviewed all resource values and presented government with four options in 1983. These ranged from resource development, to preservation other than for active logging areas on Lyell Island.

In the period since 1983, the Cabinet has evidently been unable to settle upon a course of action. Meanwhile, interest groups have become increasingly polarized and frustration levels have risen.

The South Moresby issue stimulated the greatest number of submissions and presentations to the Wilderness Advisory Committee, and included correspondence from other parts of the world. In addition to the original four options, the Committee was presented with other alternatives. For instance, a pro-conservationist suggested Windy Bay be logged so that a more intact unit of wilderness south of Lyell Island could be protected. Western Forest Products also outlined a further alternative.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The South Moresby issue involves a conflict between interests who wish to preserve the area for cultural, recreational and scientific reasons, and those who wish to develop its forest and mineral resources and leave only the highest value wilderness components.

The material submitted regarding South Moresby's cultural, natural and resource values has persuaded the majority of the Committee that the recommended protected area of South Moresby as shown on the map should be preserved. The minority believe that a reduced area should be preserved.

The whole Committee concluded that, given the high forestry values of Lyell, Richardson, Tanu and Kunga Islands, and their past history of logging, they should continue to be used for logging. **Therefore, the Committee recommends:**

1. Lyell, Richardson, Tanu and Kunga Islands remain within TFL 24 except for an Ecological Reserve at Windy Bay-Dodge Pt., conforming to the Option B boundary (675 hectares), and a protective buffer up to a high point of land (taking wind firmness into account) along Darwin Sound on the west side of Richardson and Lyell Islands.

Parks Canada, in its presentation to the Committee, and the Minister of Environment Canada have publicly stated their intent to provide half the funds for any compensation needed to remove TFL 24 tenure from South Moresby lands and for acquisition of other interests necessary to establish a National Park. In light of this, and given the majority preference for preservation, **the recommendation of the Committee is:**

2. The Provincial Government should offer Parks Canada the opportunity to create a national park on South Moresby, within the recommended protected area shown on the map, provided that an agreement in principle on all issues, including compensation, can be achieved within two years (one year before the

renewal date for TFL 24 in 1989) to avoid the uncertainty caused by long negotiations such as occurred over Pacific Rim National Park, or failing that, proceed as in recommendation #3.

3. The Provincial Government should act independently to establish the recommended protected area as a Provincial Park prior to the renewal date of TFL 24 in 1989. If no agreement is reached with Parks Canada or if the Provincial Government is not prepared to proceed with the establishment of the recommended protected area as a Provincial Park; then it should include as a minimum, the Timber Supply Area lands and such areas of TFL 24 as are included in

   - Viewscapes from Anthony Island
   - Burnaby Narrows
   - Juan Perez Sound, as defined by the present Recreation Reserve
   - Darwin Sound
   - Skincuttle Inlet–north side and islands
   - Huston Inlet.

   Parts of this Provincial Park should be designated a Wilderness Conservancy with management guidelines developed in accordance with this report's recommendations.

   The Committee explored the opportunities for compensating Western Forest Products and looked carefully at the following possibilities:

   A) Addition of adjacent lands to the remnant of TFL 24, specifically, the transfer of Louise Island from TFL 39 and the addition of lands from the Timber Supply Area. The transfer of Louise Island could be done with special legislation, but it would require that MacMillan Bloedel be compensated for the lands transferred from their TFL 39. This might be handled by expanding their tenure boundaries in other coastal areas. This would spread the required timber compensation among the coastal timber companies.

   B) Granting of cutting rights in the Kingcome and Midcoast Timber Supply Area. Higher operating costs of approximately $7 to $10 per cubic metre and poorer-quality timber make the area less attractive to the operator than the Queen Charlotte Islands. This option would also reduce supply to other operators in the Timber Supply Areas.

   C) Special legislation to allow the present rate of cut for the remainder of TFL 24 to be retained until the old-growth forest is depleted. This would undermine the longer-term integrity of the remainder of TFL 24 for sustained production.

D) Adding the remainder of Tree Farm Licence 24 to either or both Tree Farm Licences 6 and 25. A review of the age class distribution on these Tree Farm Licences indicated it was unlikely to produce a significant increase of the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) within the next 30 years if the units were consolidated.

The Committee concluded that Scenario A provides the best solution and therefore recommends:

4. The provincial government should explore the transfer of Louise Island from TFL 39 to a reduced TFL 24 and adjust tenure boundaries along the coast to spread the impacts over the forest industry.

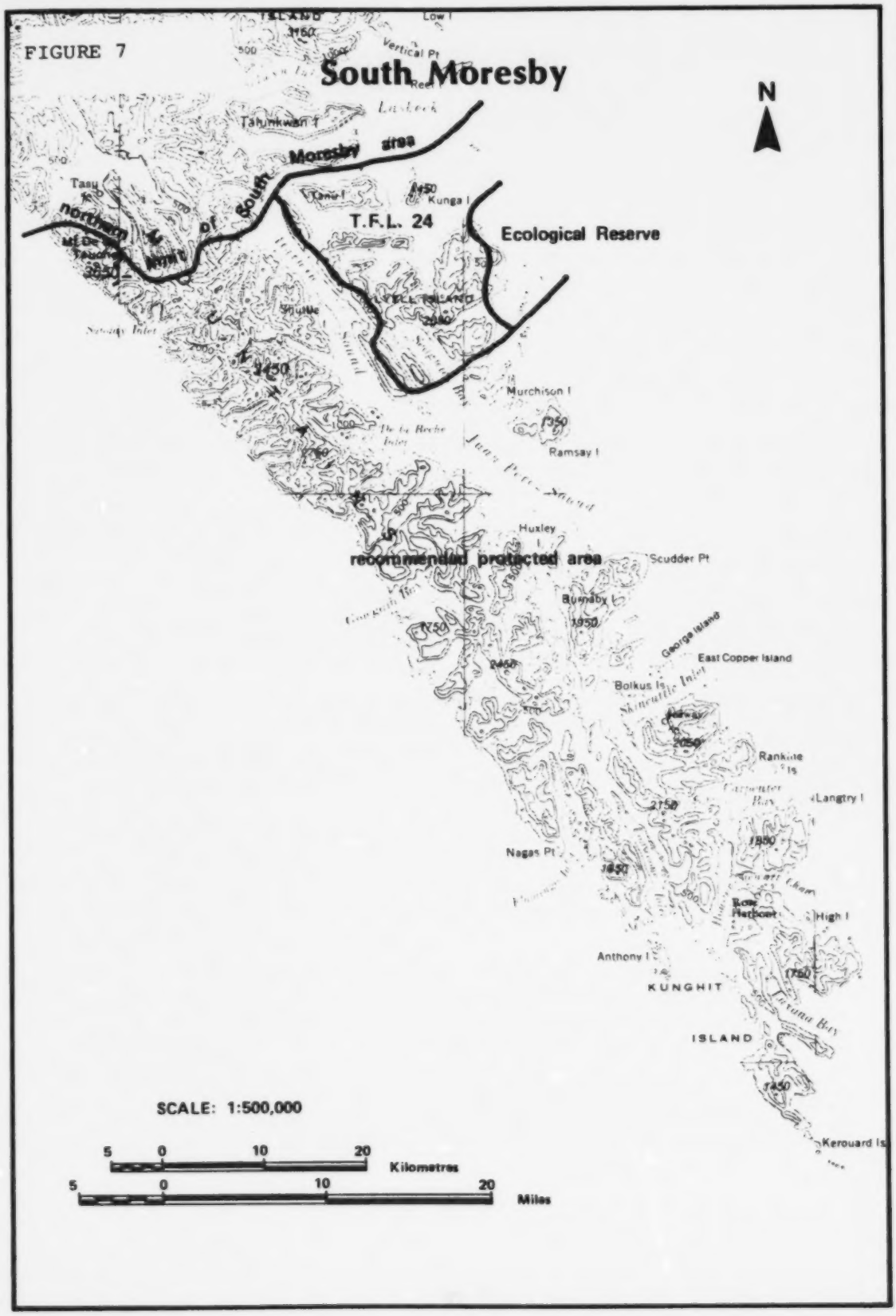
A transition period would also be needed so that forest companies, their employees, contractors, and their employees could prepare for the change. **The Committee therefore recommends:**

5. The date for establishing a park on South Moresby be the renewal date for TFL 24 in 1989. Logging in TFL 24 should continue at the present rate until that time to provide the necessary transition period for the forest companies, their employees, and their contractors, and contractors' employees.

Given the strong cultural ties the Haida people of South Moresby have to this area, **the Committee recommends:**

6. Whether a National or Provincial Park is established, the governments involved should consult the Haida Nation to identify their interests, and provide them with a voice and a share in the management of such a park.

FIGURE 7


South Moresby
N
Moresby area
T.F.L. 24
Ecological Reserve
recommended protected area
Tahunkwan I
Kunga I
Murchison I
Ramsay I
Huxley I
Scudder Pt
Burnaby I
George Island
East Copper Island
Bolkus Is
Rankine Is
Langtry I
Nagas Pt
High I
Anthony I
KUNGHIT ISLAND
Kerouard Is
SCALE: 1:500,000
5 0 10 20
Kilometres
5 0 10 20
Miles

Study Area #2: Stein Valley

Background

The Stein Valley, consisting of 109,000 hectares is located near Lytton. The watershed displays a variety of ecological types in association with varying altitude and relatively dry climate and a number of significant resource values are found within it.

As the largest undeveloped watershed in southwestern British Columbia, it has a high value for wildlife, particularly certain large mammals that benefit from being in an extensive area without roads and hunting pressures. The Stein River supports a regionally significant fishery, both in terms of resident sport species and migratory in commercial species.

The valley bottoms of the Stein River and tributaries are extensively forested and are said to have significant commercial value, depending on the costs of access. Only limited information is available about mineral potential, but it is believed that moderate potentials exist for deposits of lead-zinc, molybdenum-copper and gold-silver. A number of valid claims exist.

Particularly, the Stein's lower reaches are important to native cultural traditions. Many archeological sites are found there, and some feature pictographs. The Lillooet Tribal Council and associated native bands, particularly the Lytton Indian Band, have made a strong case for their continued use of the watershed and especially the lower canyon.

A variety of consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational opportunities are associated with the various environments – the canyon, the central valley and the alpine areas. Present user patterns indicate that the lower Stein and the headwaters area hold the greatest recreational attraction. Hiking, mountaineering, camping, fishing and enjoyment of scenic values are the major interests.

The headwaters region, above the confluence of the Stein and Rutledge Creek, is highly attractive for hiking, fishing, mountaineering and camping. Particularly attractive are several lakes, alpine meadows and ridges. Outside the Stein drainage are adjacent alpine and lake areas used in association with the headwaters region, which is usually reached by trails from logging roads to the west of the Stein. Mining claims cover the Stein Lakes area.

The first government study of the area, completed in 1975, concluded that it should be managed for a mixture of resource uses. And, in 1976, the Cabinet's Environment and Land Use Committee decided in favour of the integrated resource management option, with forestry being the major use.

From 1976 to 1984, a Stein Public Advisory committee examined the various issues, particularly recreational and economic considerations, and then reported to the Ministry of Forests on the options and their implications. In February 1985, the Ministry of Forests confirmed the earlier Cabinet decision to undertake forestry operation in the area.

The Stein Valley is scheduled to be logged with road access through the canyon which could jeopardize traditional uses and recreational pursuits. The native groups have advised that an access road along the canyon would severely impair the cultural integrity of the area as well as directly affect archeological sites. Recreational interests emphasize the importance of the Stein's wilderness qualities, particularly as it is close to Vancouver. At the same time, the forest companies are concerned that unless logging occurs the supply of logs for mills at Boston Bar and Lytton will be insufficient. Others argued that preservation would encourage a tourist industry, which would furnish some alternative or supplementary employment and local revenue.

This argument is complicated by a debate about who should pay for the construction of a bridge and an access road to facilitate logging operations. British Columbia Forest Products (BCFP) advised the Committee that they would not construct the access road without a prior commitment from the Government to pay for the road and bridge. In normal situations, these would be constructed by the company and the costs recovered as an offset against stumpage under Section 88 of the Forest Act. However, BCFP cannot earn enough stumpage credits in the Lillooet Timber Supply Area (TSA) to pay for the road and bridge, and to date, the Ministry of Forests has prohibited the transfer of the necessary credits from the Fraser TSA or the transfer of the Stein to the Fraser TSA.

As much of the economic evidence was based on different sets of data, the Committee engaged Mr. G.K. Bowden of Quadra Economic Consultants Ltd. to review the data presented, ascertain the basic data and assumptions which should be used in a comprehensive benefit/cost analysis, and to execute that analysis. This work is contained in the report entitled "A Review of the Economic Implications of Alternative Developments in the Stein River Valley".

The Committee considered this report, the critiques of it and other material submitted in its analysis.

Even leaving aside the issue of the profit or loss from logging, an important dilemma, of course, relates to the jobs that might be lost if the Boston Bar Mill were shut down, as Mr. Benson of B.C.F.P. has advised would occur if the Stein timber was not available.

However, it should be noted that if the Stein timber were not available, the Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) for the Lillooet Timber Supply Area would be reduced, and British Columbia Forest Product's AAC would be affected along with that of the other licencees and they would have to go elsewhere in the TSA to find an operating area for this reduced volume. Some evidence was offered as to what other areas might be available.

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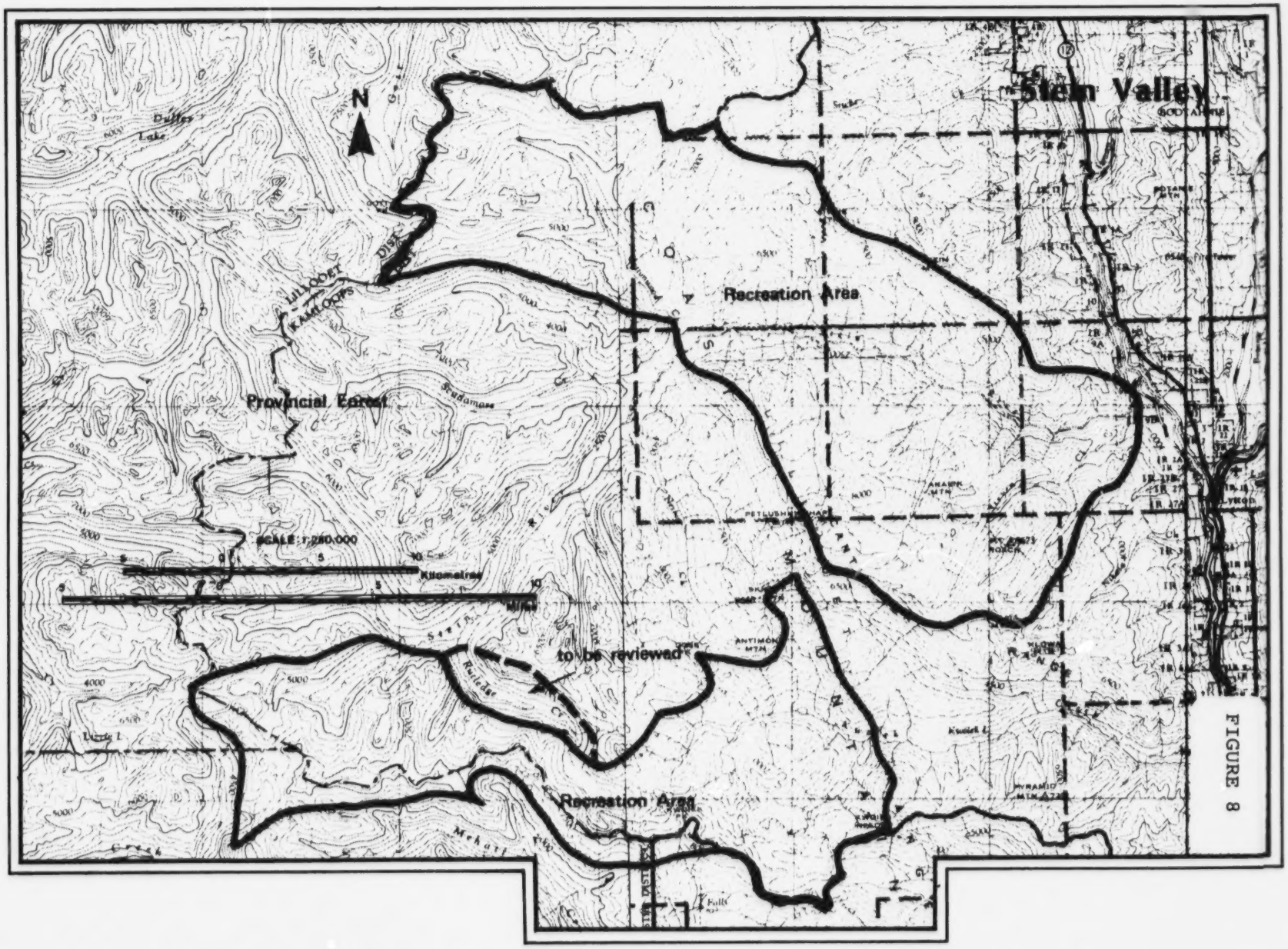

Stein Valley
Recreation Area
Provincial Forest
to be reviewed
Recreation Area
N
SCALE 1:250,000
Kilometres
Miles
Duffey Lake
Seaton
Lillooet
Kamloops
Dist.
Seaton
Stein
Reliedet
Mt.
Duzzi L.
McKart
Creek
Fall
Antimon Mtn.
Pyramid Mtn.
Anaim Mtn.
Petlushkwohap
Mt. Envoy
Lytton

FIGURE 8

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Committee concluded that the whole Stein valley qualifies as wilderness, despite the road to the Silver Queen mine. The significant forest and recreational values are distributed unevenly across the watershed in three fairly distinct sub-units so they require separate attention.

In the Lower Stein the most significant and sensitive values occur primarily in and along the canyon, between the river's mouth and its confluence with the Cottonwood Creek. In particular, the canyon's archeological sites and spiritual value require careful treatment and consultation with the native groups whose heritage is at stake.

The Committee therefore recommends:

1. A Recreation Area should be established over the Lower Stein drainage, from the east end of the lower canyon upstream to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, including the Cottonwood Creek Recreation Reserve.

Insofar as the Upper Stein is concerned, there does not appear to be any significant conflict and it has of course very valuable alpine and other recreational qualities.

The Committee therefore recommends:

2. The Recreation Reserve in the Stein headwaters together with the alpine area lakes at the head of Kwoiek Creek, Mehatl and Nahatlatch Creeks should be designated a Recreation Area. The present boundary in Rutledge Creek Valley should be reviewed.

In the mid-Stein region, between the junctions with Cottonwood Creek and Rutledge Creek, the major resources are the forest and wildlife which are significant. Due to low hunting pressure, this area acts as a source of wildlife for surrounding areas. Of particular interest is a core population of grizzly bears.

Having carefully considered all of the submissions and evidence put before it, the Committee is of the view that the balancing of values with respect to the use of the Mid-Stein may be summarized as follows:

a) While the economics of logging the Stein is marginal to Government and to BCFP, depending on future lumber and chip prices, there exists a real jeopardy that jobs will be lost at the Boston Bar and Lytton Lumber mills if logging does not proceed.

b) Recreation values and tourism probably would not replace jobs lost at those mills.

c) The Mid-Stein valley does contain significant wilderness, heritage and cultural values.

d) While logging will no doubt adversely affect Wilderness values in the Mid-Stein valley, the greatest threat to the heritage and cultural values, principally to the Lytton Indian Band, is the planned access road through the canyon.

This is very much a difficult and close question. On balance, the Committee is

inclined to the view that but for the intrusion of the planned access road through the canyon, the valley should be logged so as to preserve jobs at the Boston Bar and Lytton Lumber mills. Given the weight the Committee places on the values in the canyon, **the Committee recommends:**

3. That a road should not be constructed through the Stein River Canyon without a formal agreement between the Lytton Indian Band and the Provincial Government.

4. Until such time as an agreement with the Lytton Indian Band can be reached or until such time as the Stein Valley timber can be economically harvested without road access through the canyon, all of the Mid-Stein Valley should remain in the Provincial Forest with the timber volume removed from the AAC calculation of the Lillooet TSA, and should be zoned and managed as wilderness by the Ministry of Forests.

The Committee was surprised to learn that because the cost of a bridge across the Fraser River at Lytton was lower than originally estimated, the cost could now be largely offset by discontinuing the ferry service. If this is confirmed, the Government might therefore consider constructing a bridge, even if the Stein is not logged. This would provide less costly access to Sihwe and Intlpam Creek, providing a potential timber supply to the mill at Boston Bar. In addition it would improve access to the community on the west side of the Fraser.

Study Area #3: The Khutzeymateen

Background

The Khutzeymateen is a relatively inaccessible area 40 km northeast of Prince Rupert. It contains about 39,000 hectares and embraces the entire drainage basin of the Khutzeymateen River. It supports a typical coastal western hemlock-spruce forest, a diversity of birds and mammals, four species of salmon and an estuary.

The Khutzeymateen has high ecological significance, being an entire coastal watershed with high fishery, wildlife and forest values. The Khutzeymateen is of particular interest because it provides very high-quality grizzly habitat and is surrounded by an extensive no-hunting zone. Despite this apparent significance, surprisingly little research has been conducted in the area.

While some claim that a preserve over this area could be a tourist attraction, no firm evidence has been produced to support this. It is difficult to reach and would compete poorly with Alaska's McNeil River sanctuary. Furthermore, tourism would require a level of development incompatible with benchmark ecological preservation.

The watershed contributes to the regional primitive wilderness; but, except for the presence of a tidal estuary in the Khutzeymateen, the Gitnadoix is more attractive.

The forest in the valley bottoms is estimated to contain 3.7 million cubic metres of timber, of which 1.2 million is operable using conventional coastal logging practices.

In 1972, the Ecological Reserves Unit of the government first proposed that a 2,500-hectare ecological reserve be established over the valley bottom. An additional, much larger buffer zone was also sought, but this latter proposal has since been dropped.

More recently, the Ministry of Environment, in consultation with other key ministries, has developed two alternatives for the Khutzeymateen Valley. The first is described as a "benchmark reserve option". This would involve establishing either a permanent ecological reserve or a temporary wildlife management area over the entire watershed or all lands below 500 feet above sea level. This would preserve an undisturbed benchmark area for scientific research directed toward grizzly bears and other ecological values. Commercial forest harvesting would be incompatible with this option. The second alternative is a "timber management option". Timber on the valley bottom would be harvested commercially to varying degrees, depending on the degree of environmental constraints applied. This option does not allow the Khutzeymateen to be conserved as an undisturbed benchmark. As noted in both the interagency's report and forest company's report, forestry operations may or may not be economically viable, depending on the degree of environmental constraints imposed.

Wedeene River Contracting Ltd. has been allocated a quota in the North Coast Timber Supply Area on the condition that a mill is constructed in Prince Rupert. Construction has begun. Wedeene considers the Khutzeymateen to be its best opportunity in the TSA in terms of short-term profitability (high timber values and relatively low transportation costs). It judges that, in the first harvesting period, it must cut a minimum of 21.7% of the mature, valley-bottom timber, with an emphasis on the higher value stands of mature spruce-balsam.

Opinions differ on the extent to which the grizzly bears would be disturbed by varying degrees of logging. Based on an analysis of relevant literature, the company's consultant, concluded that both grizzly bears and salmon habitat can co-exist with logging, assuming careful management.

However, Ministry of Environment staff are critical of the consultant's knowledge of the number of grizzly bear in the valley, their habitat requirements, diet preferences and response to logging. They point out that the proposed road density within the critical valley bottom areas would actually be 23.5 times greater than the figures used by the consultant, which would be 9.4 times greater than the figure he derived as an acceptable threshold level for bear contact. They also question the relevance to B.C. of the Norwegian studies on which the consultant based his conclusions. Current reasearch in the Kimsquit drainage near Bella Coola apparently shows that logging has a significant impact on grizzly bear behaviour and habitat use. They point out that adult female grizzlies are the most vulnerable to the impacts of logging, and sometimes abandon watersheds as a result of these impacts.

Ministry of Environment staff also dispute the consultant's conclusions regarding fishery-logging interactions, pointing to discrepancies between his interpretation of various literature sources and what the literature actually states. The consultant confirmed that he had never had the opportunity to visit the valley.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Khutzeymateen issue concerns a proposal to preserve ecological values which, if implemented, would conflict with plans for forestry in the region. The lack of adequate information in support of an ecological reserve of this size for scientific study makes it difficult to justify. The extent to which forest operations would harm the grizzly bear population and related ecological values is unknown, though some adverse impact can be anticipated. The degree to which a reduced volume of available logs would impair the company's profitability has not been established.

One possible course of action would be to impose a moratorium on forestry operations pending acquisition of adequate information. Another would be to permit a certain degree of logging with restrictions to minimize impacts on the ecological values.

In view of all available information, the Wilderness Advisory Committee concludes:

1. The information before it is insufficient to justify preserving the Khutzeymateen area in its entirety as an ecological reserve.

2. The information prepared by and for Wedeene River Contracting Ltd. is unacceptable with respect to possible logging impacts on fishery and wildlife values.

3. Some logging can occur without significant adverse impacts on grizzly bears provided appropriate specific guidelines and restrictions are applied.

4. Neither an ecological nor a wilderness designation is appropriate for the area.

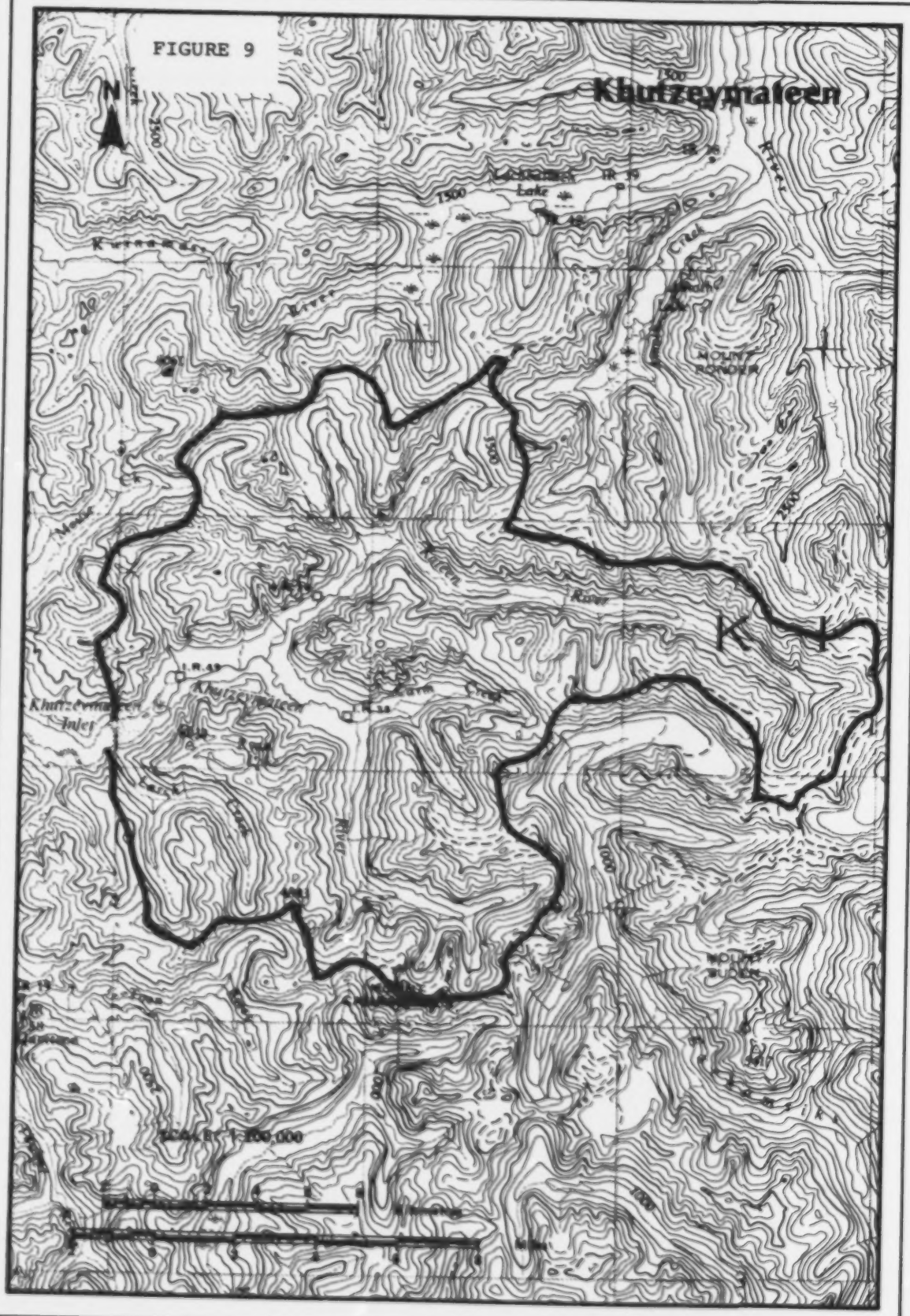
Therefore, the Committee recommends:

1. Logging should be permitted, provided that sufficient field studies acceptable to the Wildlife Branch of the Ministry of Environment are undertaken and their conclusions are incorporated into the logging plan. The plan should be jointly approved by the Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Environment.

2. The forest company should assume 50% of the cost of whatever wildlife studies the Wildlife Branch judges to be needed to prepare a logging plan.

3. The logging plan should include a provision for the Ministry of Environment to monitor the effects of the approved logging plan on bears and for the Ministry of Forests to adjust cutting plans, if necessary.

FIGURE 9


N
Khutzeymateen
Lake
River
Creek
MOUNT
ROONEY
Khutzeymateen
Inlet
SCALE 1:100,000

Study Area #4: The Stikine River

Background

The Stikine, with a total length of 400 kilometres, is one of the Province's major rivers. Flowing from its headwaters in north-central British Columbia to its outlet on the Pacific coast in Alaska, it passes through three distinct regions. The upper region consists of mountainous wildlands; the central area is a plateau through which the river has cut a spectacular canyon and includes the settlements of Telegraph Creek and Glenora; the lower reaches consist of a floodplain surrounded by the glacier-clad mountains of the northern coastal ranges. The last has considerable historic interest as a transportation route.

Because of the northerly latitude, forest values are generally low. Apart from certain parts of the upper Stikine and the lower Stikine, comparatively little interest has been shown in the forest resources. Mineral potentials have not been systematically surveyed in the Stikine River basin, but zones of copper mineralization have been discovered in the vicinity of the lower Stikine. Future access to these will probably be required along the lower valley.

The lower Stikine and its tributaries are significant producers of salmon, providing an estimated catch in 1984 of about 85,000 fish. The upper Stikine is noted for its populations of resident sport fish. The river basin contains important wildlife habitat; the upper region is notable for moose and as a wintering ground for caribou from Spatsizi Wilderness Park; and the central portion features a population of mountain goats within the gorge canyon.

The region is well known for its recreational opportunities. The upper portion of the Stikine provides opportunities for hunting, rafting, canoeing and sport fishing. The central section has high scenic values associated with the canyon. Some rafting occurs from below the canyon to the estuary.

The potential for developing the Stikine River as a hydroelectric power resource has been recognized for several decades. Initial studies by B.C. Hydro have identified two favoured sites for development, a dam at Site Z, 5 kilometres upstream from the junction of the Stikine and the Tanzilla Rivers, which would flood to to an elevation of 749 metres and have a capacity of 960 MW; and a dam at a second site near the junction of the Stikine and Tanzilla Rivers, which would flood to an elevation of 531 metres and also have a capacity of 960 MW.

Several proposals have been advanced regarding protection of recreational and scenic values along and adjacent to the Stikine River. The upper Stikine was the subject of a joint study in the early 1980's by the Ministries of Forests and Lands, Parks and Housing to determine whether the area should be included in the Provincial Forest or set aside under other legislation. The study area concluded that the area's values could best be served by designating it a Recreation Area under the Park Act.

A second set of investigations was initiated in association with B.C. Hydro's desire to develop power from the Stikine. Various public groups expressed considerable concern that damming the river would flood out a considerable portion of the central Stikine, including more than two-thirds of the Grand Canyon.

Present plans of the Ministry of Forests in the lower Stikine area call for the logging of 3,000 hectares on which 600,000 cubic metres of timber, mainly cottonwood, is available for harvest. The Ministry is currently convinced that recreational values can be managed in conjunction with the forest resources, and has had a consultant undertake studies to determine the necessary controls to protect scenic values.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The issues relating to the Stikine can be divided into the three sections of the river described earlier. In the upper portion conflicts are minimal, except for the possibility that the reservoir at Site Z dam would extend as far as Cullivan Creek. Such a development would interfere with recreation, wilderness and wildlife values. In the central section, hydroelectric power development would alter considerably the scenic and wildlife values and some adjacent lands. In the lower Stikine, the development of a transportation corridor associated with resource development could adversely affect the scenic and recreational values.

The Committee recognizes the appeal and variety of the Stikine River and the area's resource potentials. Having considered the various options, it was concluded that it recognize the recreational values while acknowledging that power development may eventually occur in the best interest of the Province.

The Committee therefore recommends:

1. The portion of the Stikine River corridor upstream of its junction with Cullivan Creek (as outlined in Option 2B of the "Upper Stikine River Deferred Area Study (1982)"), which contains some 62,000 hectares, should be added to Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Park. Recreation Area designation could be used for a time to permit the government to acquire claims, but Class A Park status should be the objective. Trapping, guiding and subsistence use by Native Indians should continue.

2. That portion of the Upper Stikine Deferred Planning Area from the junction of the Stikine River and Cullivan Creek to Highway 37, which includes the flood reserve for the Site Z dam, should be designated a Recreation Area.

3. From Highway 37 to the Alaskan border, a Scenic Corridor should be established to protect scenic values. The boundary of this corridor shall be setback from the edge of the canyon to preserve scenic values and along other sections of the river, from the river to the top of the first ridge on either side.

4. Crown lands in the corridor should be managed by the Parks Division. Development should be subject to the Parks Division's approval on location and aesthetics. The lands of existing communities and private tenures would be excluded from the corridor.

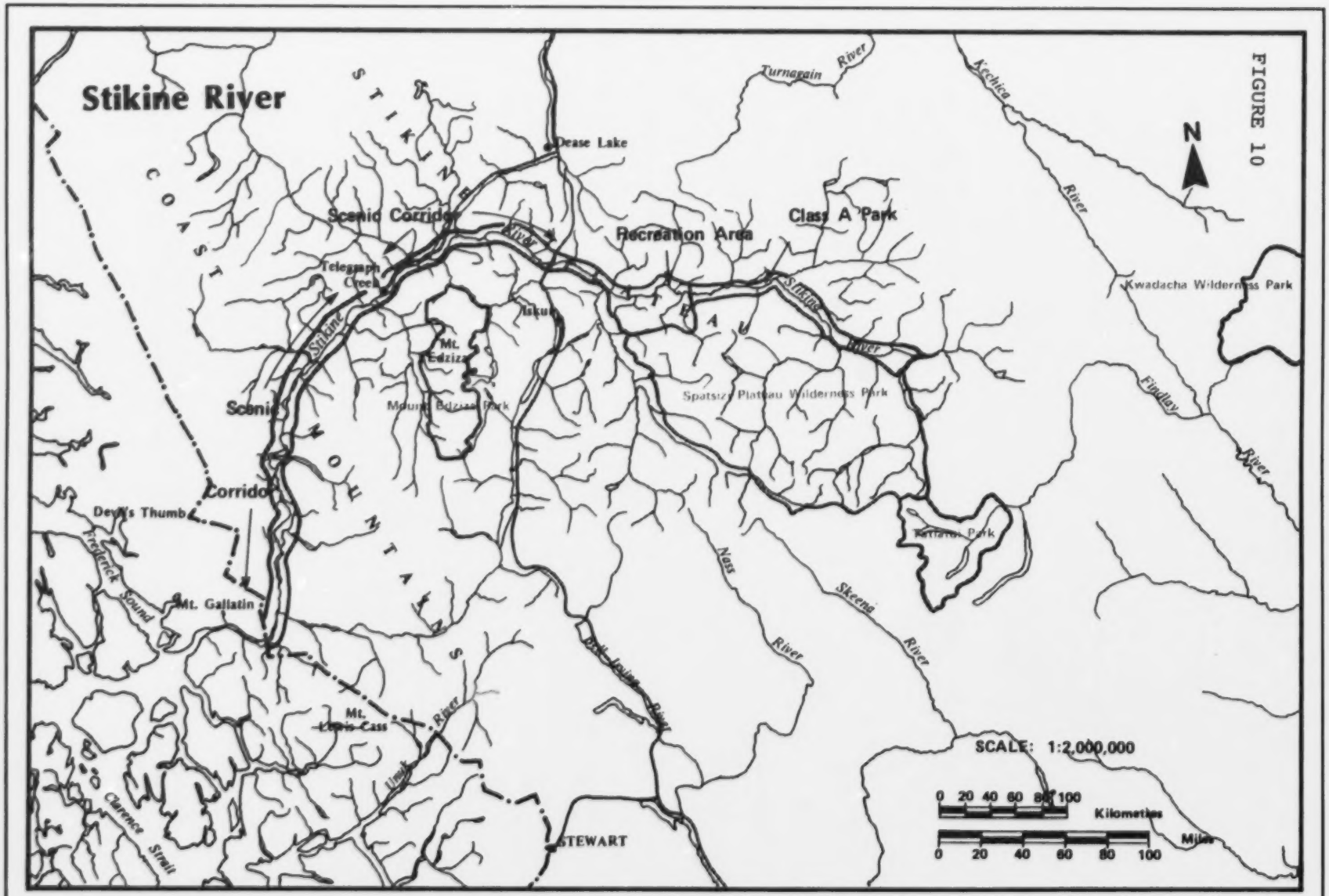

Stikine River
STIKINE
Dease Lake
Scenic Corridor
Recreation Area
Class A Park
Telegraph Creek
Stikine River
Iskut
Mt. Edziza
Mount Edziza Park
Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Park
COAST MOUNTAINS
Corridor
Devil's Thumb
Frederick Sound
Mt. Gallatin
Mt. Lewis Cass
Iskut River
Clarence Strait
STEWART
Bell-Irving River
Nass River
Skeena River
Turnagain River
Kechika River
Kwadacha Wilderness Park
Fiddler River
N
SCALE: 1:2,000,000
0 20 40 60 80 100
Kilometres
0 20 40 60 80 100
Miles

FIGURE 10

Study Area #5: Manning Park/Cascade Wilderness

Background

In southwestern British Columbia, adjacent to the northwestern boundary of Manning Park, is a 40,000-hectare area known as the Cascade wilderness, which has been the subject of study over a number of years by both the public and the government. It is a mountainous region containing the drainages of Snass, Skaist, Sowaqua, Podunk, and Holding Creeks and the Upper Tulameen (otherwise known as Paradise Meadows). The area has important recreational, wilderness, heritage, mineral and forest resource values. The principal interests are forestry and preservation of the historic trails, which criss-cross the area.

The Sowaqua and Snass drainages lie in the Fraser Timber Supply Area (T.S.A.); the other drainages lie in the Merritt T.S.A., where development pressures are greater. Balco has already developed access roads and cutting plans in this area.

The number of heritage trails in the Cascade Wilderness indicates its important past role in connecting the southern interior and the Fraser Valley. The area contains the best preserved remnants of the Hudson Bay Brigade, Dewdney, Whatcom and Blackeyes Trails.

The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicates mineral potentials are moderate to high, with two blocks of claims having been registered in the Cascade Wilderness area. In the future, the mining industry will likely want access for exploration and development.

In 1972, the Okanagan Similkameen Park Society and Okanagan Historical Society proposed that the area be protected. The government reviewed it and, in 1981, produced the Cascade Wilderness Study – Status Report (Ministry of Municipal Affairs). In 1982, the government decided to leave the area in the Provincial Forest, while protecting the trails. Subsequently, the Ministry of Forests and the Heritage Conservation developed an administrative understanding for protecting the historical trails, although some debate continued regarding the adequacy of the proposed protected zones.

In the last two years, forest roads have been pushed into the area, particularly in the northern portion. The proposed treatment of the trails raised further argument and led government to re-examine options that would ensure the integrity of the trails and the management of the Cascade area. The Ministries of Forests and Lands, Parks and Housing undertook a joint study. Their report proposed to delete the Copper Creek area from Manning Park in exchange for the forest values that would be foregone in preserving all or part of the Cascade wilderness.

The Copper Creek drainage is located on the northeastern periphery of Manning Park and contains an area of 8,000 hectares referred to as Copper Creek. Its forest resources are of significant commercial value, while the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division have stated that recreational and other park values are fairly low.

Forest values are significant in both the Cascade and Copper Creek areas although there is some debate about timber values and growth rates in some of the higher

drainages in the Cascade area. Because the Copper Creek area is within a park, only general data is available. But on the basis of a preliminary analysis, it seems that, while the total volume presently available in the Snass, Skaist, Holding and Paradise drainages is greater than that available in the Copper Creek area, the high and medium-quality growing sites in each area are comparable with respect to future productivity. The former contains, in total, a higher percentage of low productivity sites.

The Copper Creek area contributes some wilderness value to the park. From adjacent ridgeline trails the hiker views an undisturbed area about 5 to 7 km wide. But the combination of the Snass, Skaist and the Paradise drainages offers greater wilderness value because it is larger and *contains* trails rather than simply being viewed *from* trails.

Conclusions and Recommendations

While the historical trails would apparently be protected during forest harvesting, clearly, preservation of wilderness would not be possible with such operations. The same would be true of mineral development. Joint administration of heritage trails by two agencies, the Heritage Conservation Branch and the Ministry of Forests could create jurisdictional disputes and problems in implementing policies. **Therefore, the Committee recommends that:**

1. The government designate the Whatcom, Dewdney, Hudson's Bay Brigade and Blackeyes Trails in the Cascade area as Heritage Trails with the location to be established by the Heritage Conservation Branch.

2. Administration of Heritage Trails follow the guidelines set forth in the Ministry of Forests' August 1, 1984 statement "Administration of Heritage Trails in the Cascade Area". These guidelines place the tread of the trail and a strip 2 metres on each side of the centre line under the authority of the Heritage Conservation Branch, and a strip 100 metres on each side of the centre line under the authority of the Ministry of Forests to protect recreational values.

The Committee concluded that the addition of the Snass, Skaist, Holding and Upper Tulameen drainages would significantly increase the variety of wilderness recreational opportunities in Manning Park by allowing several trail loops. It would also reduce future conflicts about access to the Snass Valley for logging. The Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission also supported the inclusion of the Skaist and Snass Creek drainages in Manning Park. The Committee also concluded that the development of access roads into Paradise Meadows and Holding Creek would have serious adverse effects on park management, especially as it would allow motorbikes and all-terrain vehicles uncontrollable access. **The Committee therefore recommends the following:**

3. The drainages of Snass, Skaist, Holding and Upper Tulameen drainages (Paradise Meadows) as outlined on the attached map, should be designated a

Recreation Area under the Park Act, until mineral claims lapse or are acquired by the Crown, at which time this area should be added to Manning Provincial Park with Class A status.

The Committee has concluded that forest capability of the Podunk and Sowaqua drainages is of greater significance than their recreation capability, despite the presence of the Hudson's Bay Brigade trail. **It therefore recommends:**

4. The Podunk and Sowaqua drainages should remain in the Provincial Forest with the trails protected.

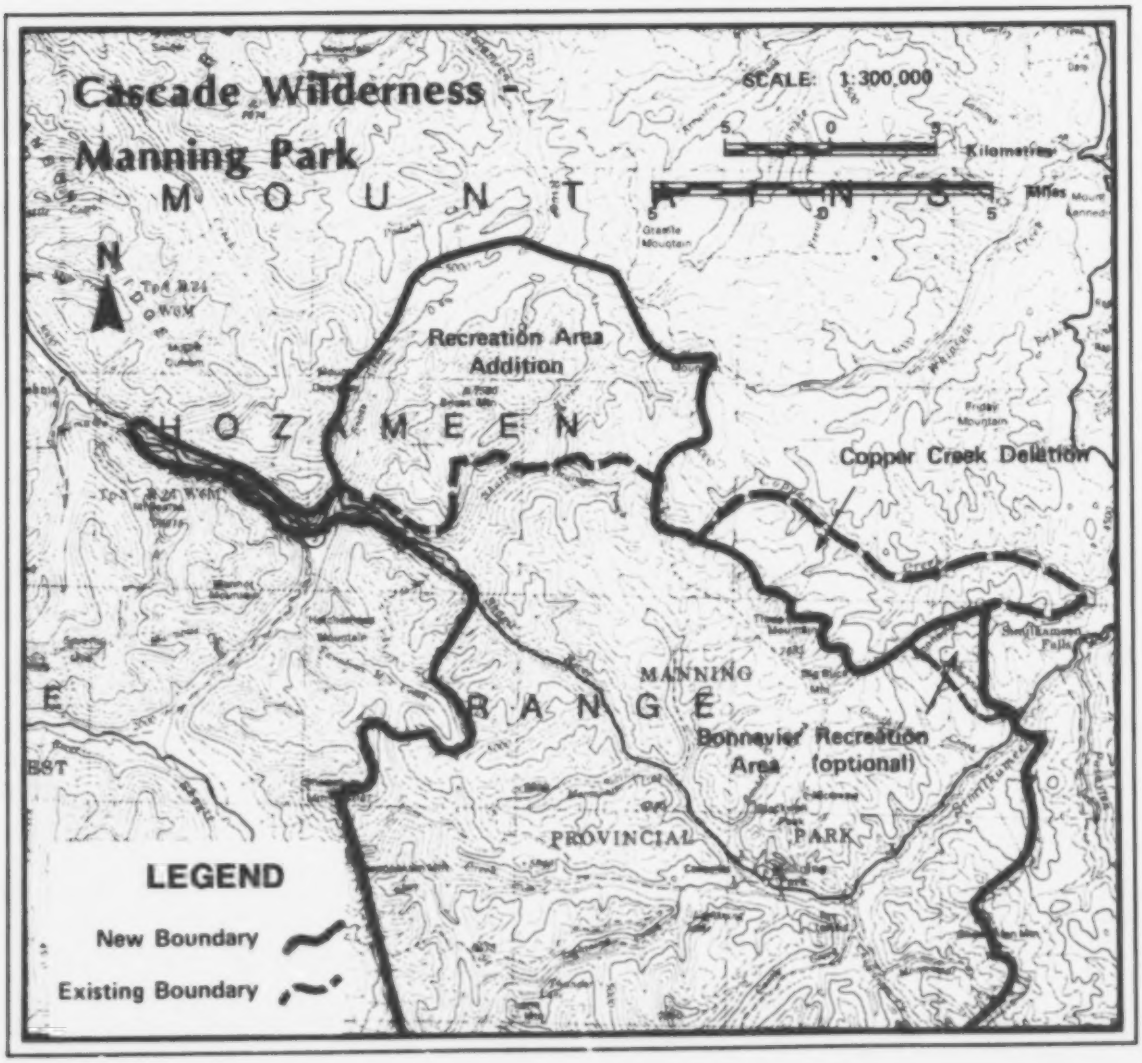
5. Portions of Copper Creek drainage in Manning Park should be deleted from the park and added to the Provincial Forest to compensate for the timber volume removed from the Merritt Timber Supply Area under recommendation 3.

   The southern boundary of the deleted area should be at approximately the 1750 metre contour, thus excluding most of the productive forest land, while retaining as much buffer to park trails as possible.

   If Copper Creek proves not to contain a comparable volume of timber to that deleted from the Merritt TSA, consideration should be given to the deletion of that part of the Bonnevier drainage in Manning Park.

6. If by acting on these recommendations Balco cannot recover the cost of constructing Podunk Forest Road under Section 88 from stumpage generated within the TSA, then government should compensate them.

FIGURE 11


Cascade Wilderness -
Manning Park
SCALE: 1:300,000
Kilometres
Miles
M O U N T
N
Recreation Area
Addition
H O Z
M E E N
Copper Creek Deletion
MANNING
R A N G E
Bonnevier Recreation
Area (optional)
PROVINCIAL
PARK
LEGEND
New Boundary
Existing Boundary

Study Area #6: Robson Bight

Background

Robson Bight is a small bay at the outlet of the Tsitika River on the northeastern coast of Vancouver Island, near the western end of Johnstone Strait. The study area encompasses only 515 hectares, which the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing has proposed be added to the existing marine ecological reserve over the Bight itself.

Robson Bight has become famous for its unusually large numbers of killer whales which use certain shallow, foreshore areas for rubbing themselves, and exhibit other behaviour of interest. The proposed reserve also includes a small coastal estuary and associated ecosystems.

In the late 1970's, when the public became aware of the killer whales' use of Robson Bight, concerns were raised about the possible impacts of proposed logging and log handling. At the request of the Minister of Environment, a government team studied the problem. Their report, *Killer Whales and Coastal Log Management*, completed in 1981, concluded that logging and log handling should not occur near the rubbing beaches. As a result the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing examined possible protective designations and subsequently established an Ecological Reserve over the nearshore marine area frequented by the whales. The Ministry also wished to include the adjacent uplands within the Ecological Reserve, but it contained privately held timber rights and some privately owned land. So the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing began negotiations to purchase the timber and land.

Negotiations between the government and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., the major upland tenure owner, have been underway for some time. MacMillan Bloedel will apparently accept the boundary proposed in the government's report *Robson Bight Ecological Reserve Upland Extension*, provided the provincial cabinet agrees to the compensation package negotiated by the ministries and the company.

The eastern segment of the proposed ecological reserve is situated within Western Forest Products' Tree Farm Licence. The company has expressed concern over the proposed width of the reserve. The proposed boundary is based on topographic considerations and on the desire to ensure that the whales are undisturbed on their "rubbing beach" situated below the slope in question. Western Forest Products Ltd. has suggested that the reserve be only 250 metres depth, and that the balance of land in the present proposal be left in the Tree Farm Licence, with a 10-year moratorium on harvesting to determine whether this section needs to be included in the ecological reserve.

Beyond establishing an Ecological Reserve, is the need to manage it. While recreationists and tourists are attracted by the prospect of viewing the whales, such recreation must be strictly managed to ensure that the whales are undisturbed. The purpose of the ecological reserve is to protect the whales, rather than provide additional recreational opportunities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Committee concluded that the issues requiring resolution are whether the proposed upland boundaries are suitable, whether the government should agree to the compensation package already negotiated, and what management principles are appropriate.

The Committee believes that the proposed upland boundaries are adequate to provide the whales with a buffer from the sight and sound of forestry. Whether a greater buffer would be superior is less clear. The Committee was persuaded that the designation of the area as an ecological reserve was the most appropriate category of protected area for this type of natural area.

The Committee recommends:

1. The provincial government should acquire the proposed upland area (as described in its report *Robson Bight Ecological Reserve Upland Extension*, as soon as possible, and add it to the existing Ecological Reserve. Since the ministries and the major tenure holder have reached an agreement on compensation, the government should accept this agreement and proceed.

2. Government should assign management of the area to the Parks Division.

3. The Parks Division should monitor the effect of people on the whales at the site and take appropriate measures to ensure that visitors do not harass the whales.

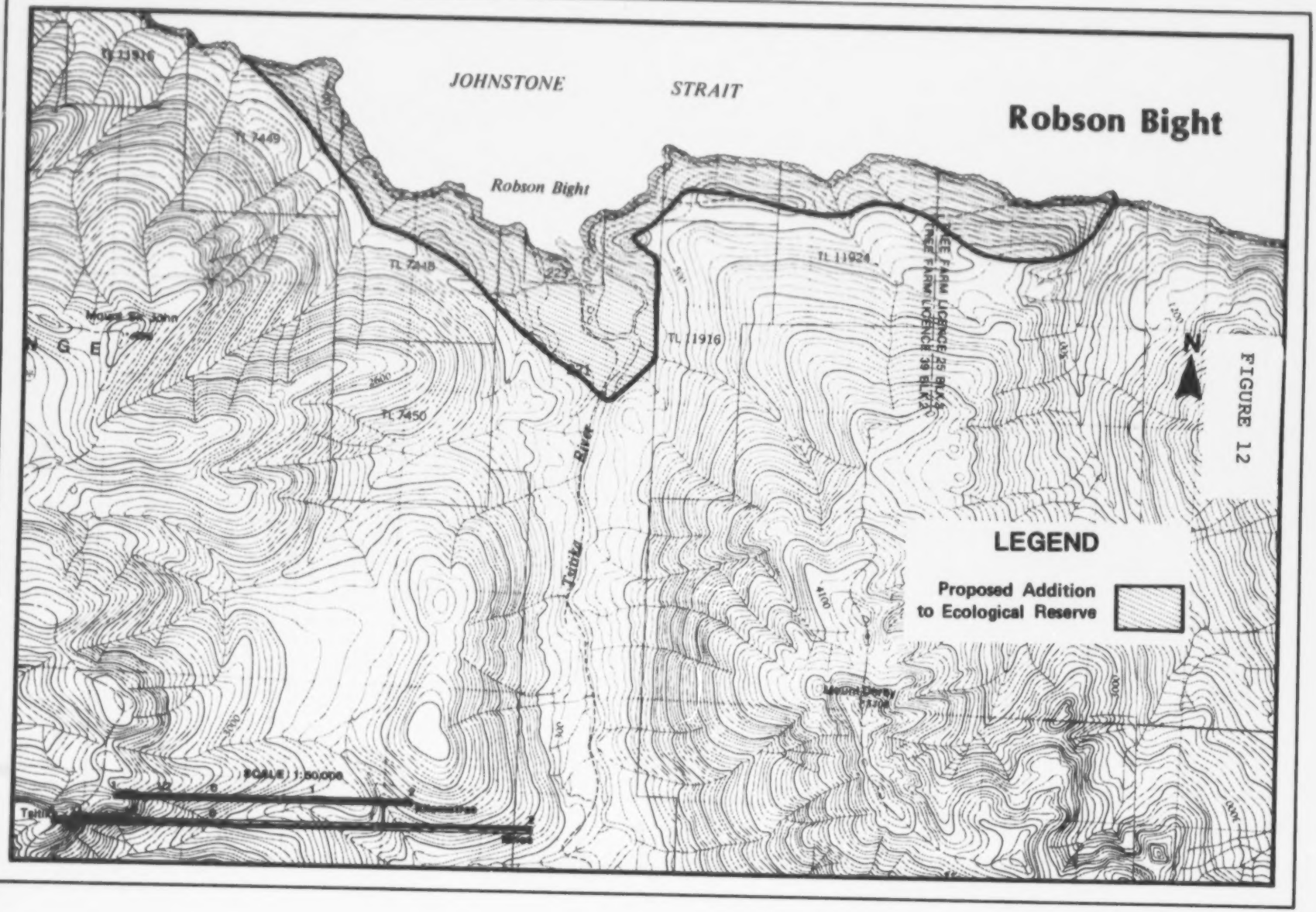

JOHNSTONE
STRAIT
Robson Bight
Robson Bight
TL 7449
TL 7448
TL 7450
TL 11916
TL 11924
TL 11916
Tsitika River
Mount Derby
7300
TREE FARM LICENCE 25 BLK 5
TREE FARM LICENCE 39 BLK 2
N
LEGEND
Proposed Addition
to Ecological Reserve
SCALE 1:50,000

FIGURE 12

Study Area #7: Akamina-Kishinena

Background

The Akamina-Kishinena area, consisting of about 20,000 hectares, is found in the southeast corner of B.C., with Waterton Lakes National Park to the east and Glacier National Park to the south. It is a highly scenic area with high wildlife values and unusual flora. The subalpine, old-growth forest provides unique ecological diversity and valuable wildlife habitat where there is a rare southern subspecies of Mountain Goat, the only Canadian population of Wyoming moose and the endangered northern Rocky Mountain wolf. Alpine floral communities are also prominent features. The area offers moderate to high recreational opportunities in a mountain setting. It is especially important as British Columbia's gateway to the adjacent National Parks. In addition, it offers opportunities for guide outfitting.

Commercial forest values are significant in the Kishinena and Lower Akamina valleys. Spruce-balsam stands are of primary interest. Extensive salvage logging has occurred since 1978 due to an infestation of mountain pine beetle. In the unlogged area, only Starvation Creek contains an appreciable volume of timber, about 1890 hectares of operable forest land.

Despite extensive surveys in some parts of Akamina-Kishinena, the potential for mineral development is still uncertain. Various studies suggest that silver-lead-zinc potentials are moderate. Some claims have been staked in the Akamina Pass and Starvation Creek areas but much more survey work is needed before resources can be estimated confidently. The same is true of petroleum, natural gas, coal and carbon-dioxide gas, all of which are believed to exist in the area in at least moderate quantities.

Native people have used the Akamina-Kishinena area for a long time. Akamina Pass was probably used as a trade and travel route to the south. Some archeological sites have been recorded.

Pressure has been gradually increasing to elevate the status of Akamina-Kishinena to that of a provincial park. Park status was first proposed in 1917 and subsequently in 1927, 1930, 1938, 1962, 1974 and 1977. A Recreational Reserve was established in 1956. Ecological Reserves were proposed in 1970 and 1975.

In 1978, the Environment and Land Use Committee of the Provincial Cabinet split the area into zones A and B, with B being in the Provincial Forest, and A being subject to special planning. Due to an infestation of mountain pine beetle, a hastily organized salvage logging operation was carried out in the late 1970's, resulting in a road as far as Grizzly Gulch. At the same time, the Kootenay Regional Resource Management Committee sought a high degree of protection for zone A, which contains about 10,900 hectares. This was subsequently rejected by the Environment and Land Use Committee. It has been argued more recently that a provincial park here could help complete the provincial park system, as well as attract tourists to this corner of the province.

Conservation groups have supported park status for this area for several years. Additional pressure has come from those involved in the management of Waterton Lakes National Park to the east and Glacier National Park to the south, largely

because some streams drain from Akamina-Kishinena to the south, and because wildlife migrate to the area. Interest has been raised further by Waterton/Glacier National Parks having been designated as sites in the International Biological Program, because Starvation Creek and North Kintla Creek drainages, flow into Glacier National Park.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Committee concluded that there are values worth protecting in the Akamina-Kishinena for their own right as well as to protect the values in Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Park. Inclusion of the area already logged is not inconsistent for removal of these trees has taken away the resource conflict and the area will be predominantly used for recreation for the next 100 years or so.

Accordingly, the Committee recommends:

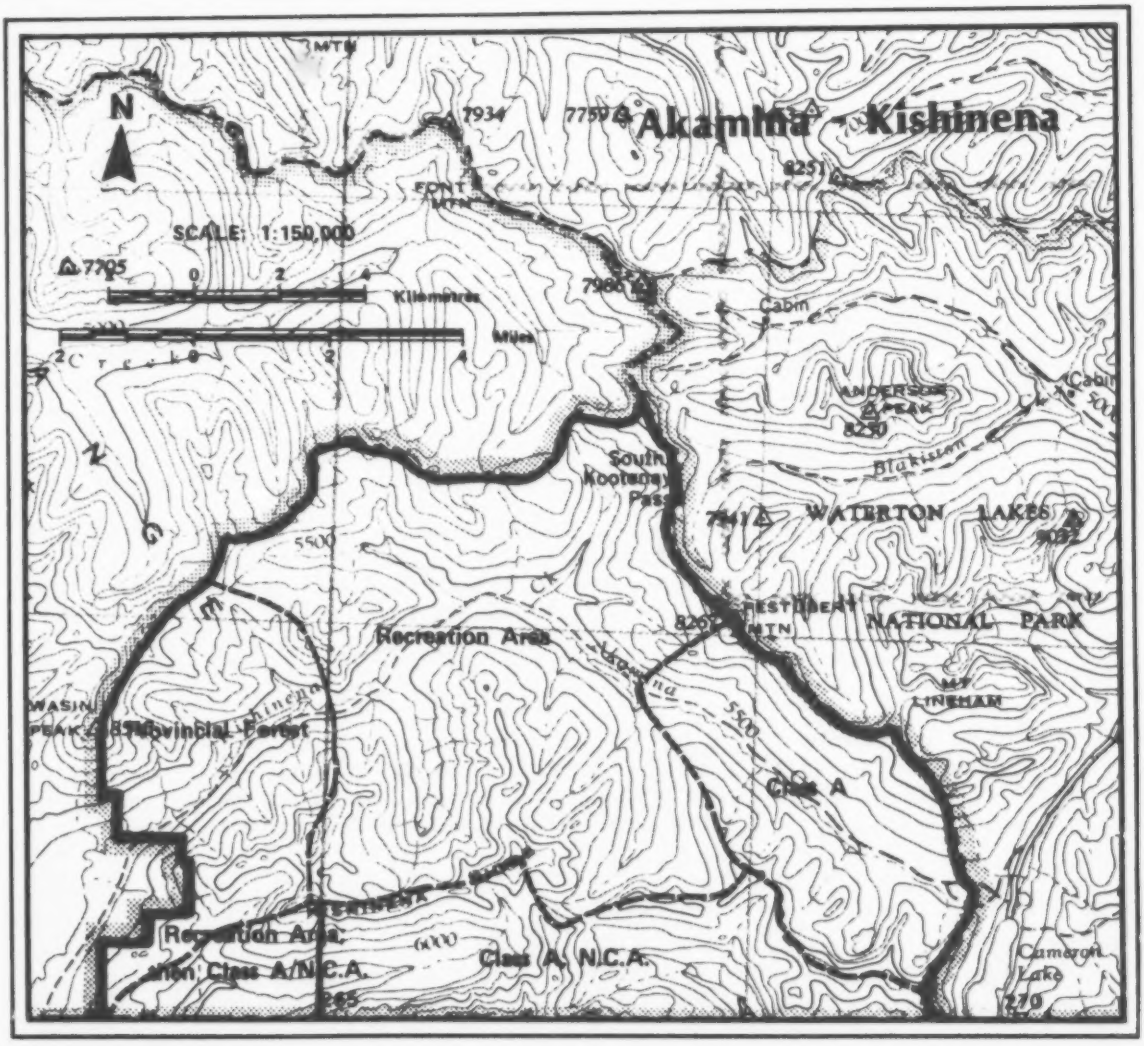
1. A Class A Park should be established to include the drainages of Starvation Creek (except for the part presently within a petroleum permit), North Kintla Creek and Akamina Creek upstream of the junction with Grizzly Gulch. If the government is not prepared to acquire claims at Forum Lake and in the Starvation Creek drainage near the U.S. border the designation for the claim areas should be as Recreation Areas.

   The portion of Starvation Creek drainage under exploration permits should be designated a Recreation Area until the permits or subsequent leases expire, at which time it should be upgraded to Class A status.

   The portion of Starvation Creek and North Kintla Creek drainages within Class A park designation, should be designated a Nature Conservancy Area under the Park Act and dedicated to the International Biosphere Program. When the remainder of the Starvation Creek area is upgraded to Class A status, it should be included in the Nature Conservancy Area.

2. The remainder of the Akamina-Kishinena drainage upstream of a boundary drawn along the height of land between Starvation Peak, Mount Yarrel and Sage/Kishinena Divide should be established as a Recreation Area.

FIGURE 13


Akamina - Kishinena
N
SCALE: 1:150,000
Kilometres
Miles
Cabin
ANDERSON PEAK
8250
South Kootenay Pass
WATERTON LAKES
NATIONAL PARK
Recreation Area
Class A
Class A, N.C.A.
Cameron Lake

Study Area #8: Nimpkish Island

Background

Nimpkish Island is a 15-hectare island formed in the Nimpkish River downstream (north of) Vernon Lake on northern Vancouver Island. Its importance derives from its being covered by one of the most magnificent forest stands found anywhere in North America.

Eighty percent of the Nimpkish Island stand is healthy coastal Douglas fir. Several trees exceed 80 metres in height, with the average height being 71.4 metres. Only one other location in Canada, Cathedral Grove in British Columbia's MacMillan Provincial Park, contains comparable old-growth Douglas firs. Though of greater diameter and much older, the trees of Cathedral Grove are diseased. The trees of Nimpkish Island are still healthy and growing, and may attain record heights. Due to the commercial harvesting of most old-growth forests and the unusually high quality of the site, the Nimpkish Island grove is unique, and thus offers society tremendous opportunities to observe and learn.

Presently, the island is fairly inaccessible and few people have visited the area. It does, however, offer opportunities for scientific research and tourism, as long as a program of regulated access is set in place. Heavy visitation would certainly have a serious impact on the understorey vegetation as well as on the tall trees themselves, principally through root compaction.

A proposal to set the island aside as an ecological reserve was first advanced in 1973. Discussions have been held from time to time since that date to determine what action should be taken. At issue is compensation for an estimated 26,533 m^3 of merchantable mature Douglas fir and red cedar that the licence holder, Canadian Forest Products Ltd., would lose if it were prevented from harvesting this timber. No other resource values are believed to be of significance in the area. No mineral prospects have been identified, and no wildlife or fisheries values would be adversely affected by maintaining the island as a protected area.

In 1981, the company applied for a permit to cut trees on the island. The Ministry of Forests denied the permit and, in 1982, removed the area from the allowable cut. Under Section 53 of the Forest Act, the government is required to compensate the tenure holder. In mid 1984, after independent timber cruises and appraisals, the two parties finally agreed to a $909,350 compensation value. Meanwhile, the Company has indicated an interest in obtaining replacement land to offset the effects of removing the area from its allowable annual cut.

Being on an alluvial island formed within a 180°loop in the mainstream river, this grove could be seriously affected by flooding and erosion. Major log jams would compound the problem. Furthermore, being a small site within a larger area that has been harvested, the risk of widespread blowdown is high.

Since the forest grove on Nimpkish Island consists of some genetically superior Douglas fir and red cedar in good health and still growing, the Committee has concluded it could serve as an ecological benchmark and gene pool for many years while providing a superb example of Vancouver Island's old-growth forest for the enjoyment of visitors.

The Committee therefore recommends:

1. The government should acquire the trees on Nimpkish Island by paying the owner the negotiated compensation.

2. The site should be designated the "Nimpkish Douglas Fir Ecological Reserve" under the **Ecological Reserves Act** and be managed by the Ministry of Forests.

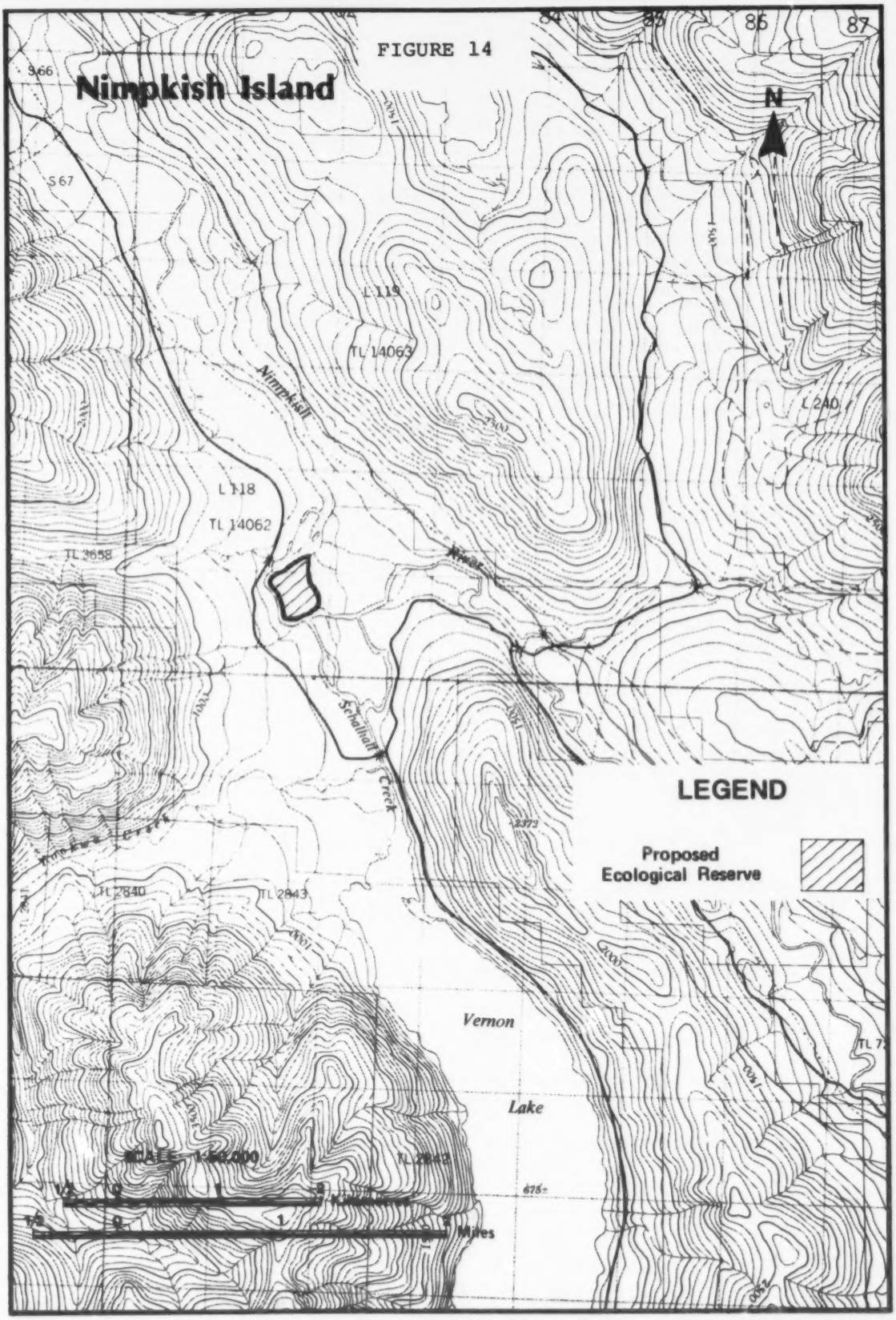
3. The Order-in-Council establishing the ecological reserve should require –

    - the site be protected against erosion by using rip-rap where necessary, removing of log jambs and maintaining stable river channels;

    - access be controlled by removing fallen trees bridging the river, leaving only one gated entry;

    - the government should consider making a local nonprofit society wardens of the site.

FIGURE 14


Nimpkish Island
N
LEGEND
Proposed
Ecological Reserve
Nimpkish
River
Schoalhait
Creek
Vernon
Lake
TL 14063
TL 14062
TL 3658
TL 2840
TL 2843
TL 2842
L 119
L 118
L 240
SCALE 1:63,000
Miles

Study Area #9: Tahsish-Kwois Watersheds

Background

The study area includes the entire watersheds of the Tahsish and Kwois Rivers on northwestern Vancouver Island. The lower part consists of about 11,600 hectares and the upper part consists of about 10,800 hectares. The area is mountainous and densely forested.

Ecological values include representative ecosystems, rivers, elk habitat and an undisturbed estuary. The watersheds also contain some of the tallest remaining Sitka spruce trees in Canada and some interesting caves. As a recreational area, these watersheds have primarily local significance for fishing, hunting and appreciation of natural values. Distance, limited access and the wet climate discourage visitors from afar. Comparable areas, such as the Moyeha River in Strathcona Park, are available elsewhere on Vancouver Island.

The forest resource is considered to have high commercial value. The timber is committed to two forest companies, which are proceeding with operations in the area. Mineral potentials are considered to be low, although some valid claims exist. As well, a moderate geothermal potential exists.

In 1979, Kyuquot residents among others, made representations to the Ministers of Environment and Forests expressing their view that the special beauty and rich wildlife and fisheries resources of the Lower Tahsish-Kwois warranted its preservation. However, long-standing contractual agreements with two forest industry companies are incompatible with full preservation. So the Tahsish Task Force, representing the various interests, was established in 1981 under the auspices of the Campbell River District of the Ministry of Forests to –

- examine and report on the costs, benefits and implications of preserving the Lowe Tahsish-Kwois watershed from logging; and/or
- develop an integrated resource management plan for the Lower Tahsish-Kwois watershed consistent with section 4(c) of the Forest Act.

The Upper Tahsish watershed, where active logging has been going on for some years, was included in the study area to allow the resulting impacts on the lower drainage to be assessed.

The Task Force's report, submitted in 1983, reviewed three options for costs and benefits:

1. total preservation of the lower Tahsish-Kwois watershed;
2. partial preservation of the lower Tahsish-Kwois drainage, leaving the richest fishery and wildlife areas undisturbed; and
3. integrated resource management of the drainage, involving harvesting accessible, merchantible timber over 20 years.

In addition to this report, individual reports were prepared by various participants. Subsequently, in 1985, the government agencies developed a "Revised Integrated Management Plan", based upon reaction to, and commentaries on, the initial report.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Committee considered whether the recreational and natural values were sufficiently high to warrant total preservation, to the exclusion of forestry, and whether the key ecological and recreational assets could be preserved if forestry were the primary land use.

Significant areas have already been designated as parks in northern Vancouver Island, including Strathcona, Schoen Lake, Cape Scott, and possibly the Brooks Peninsula. Therefore, to warrant total preservation, this area had to have very high natural values. The Committee concluded, from a site visit and discussion with resource professionals familiar with the area, that its values were not sufficiently high to warrant it being preserved in total. However, it also concluded that some significant natural features warrant protection.

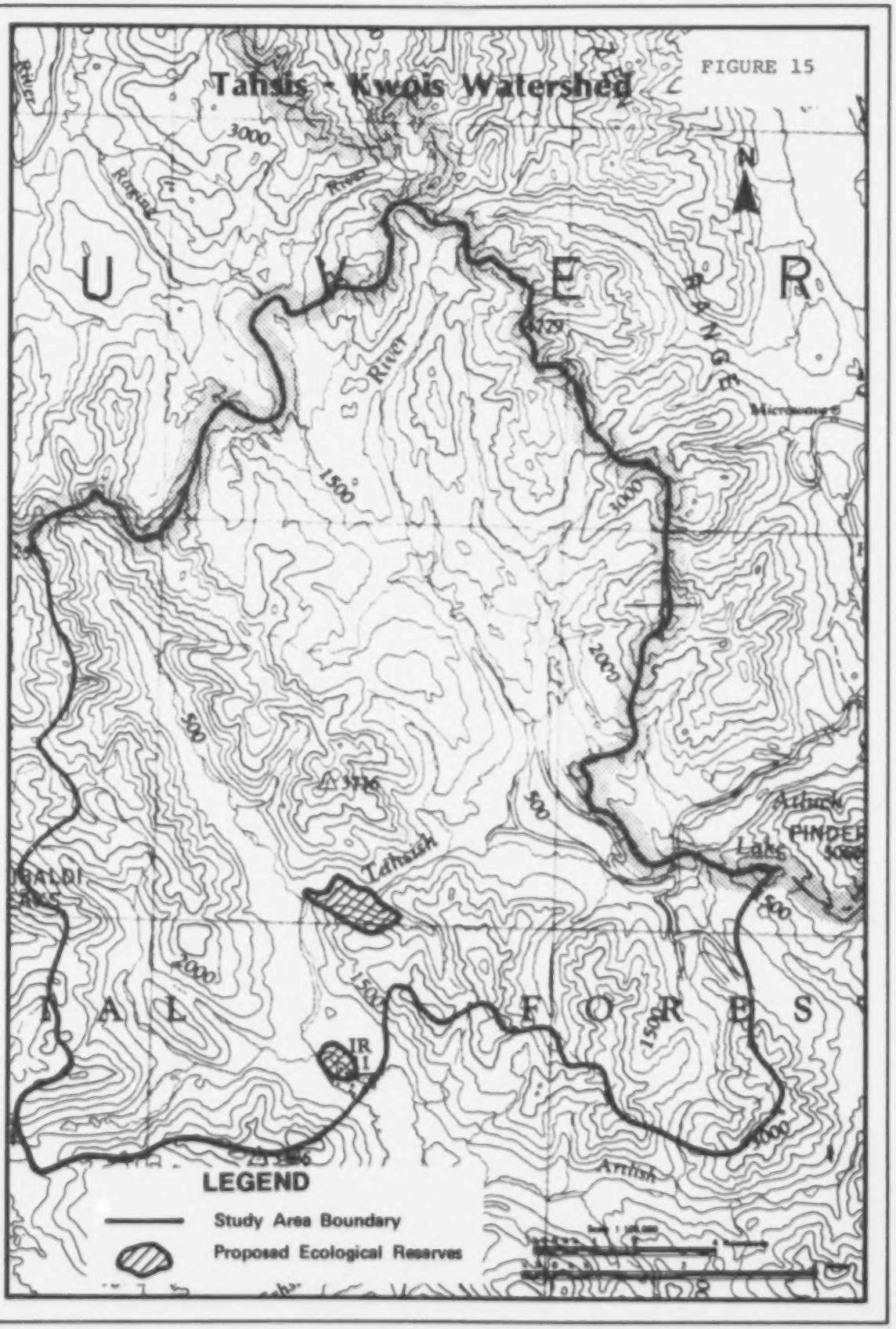
The Committee recommends:

1. The lower Tahsish-Kwois area be managed according to the 1985 "Revised Integrated Management Plan".

2. Particular attention be paid to protecting fisheries values, elk winter range and other critical habitat, the estuary and caves and other landforms associated with the limestone karst formations.

3. Government should designate two small ecological reserves, one to protect the estuary and the other to protect a 40-hectare stand containing Canada's tallest Sitka spruce. A buffer zone should be established around this reserve to prevent complete clearcutting round the reserve.

FIGURE 15


Tahsis - Kwois Watershed
N
U
E
R
A
L
F
O
R
E
S
T
Tahsis
Lake
IR 1
LEGEND
Study Area Boundary
Proposed Ecological Reserves

Study Area #10: Duu Guusd

Background

Duu Guusd covers a large area, which encompasses the northwestern coastline and adjacent interior of Graham Island of the Queen Charlotte Islands. The terrain is hilly, with elevations ranging from sea level to 700 metres. The area is rugged, and during much of the year, the coast offers an inhospitable combination of fog, heavy rain and high winds. Localized high scenic values are found along the coast, but these are best reached by helicopter or perhaps by kayak.

Offshore islands such as Langara, Frederick and Hippa contain large seabird colonies–the largest in the Queen Charlotte Islands. In the south, the Port Chanal Ecological Reserve (9,800 hectares) includes an inlet and watershed in entirety.

Forest values in interior areas appear to be moderate overall, with much of the forest land committed to CIP Industries for harvesting. The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicates that mineral potentials are low, and no mineral claims exist. The Ministry also indicates that a moderate potential exists for petroleum and natural gas and notes that tenures are in place for exploration.

Little information about this area was submitted to the Committee by the provincial government or the public. The Committee appreciates that the coastline is scenic and that the area is used by the Rediscovery Program, which brings Haida and non-native youth together on Graham Island.

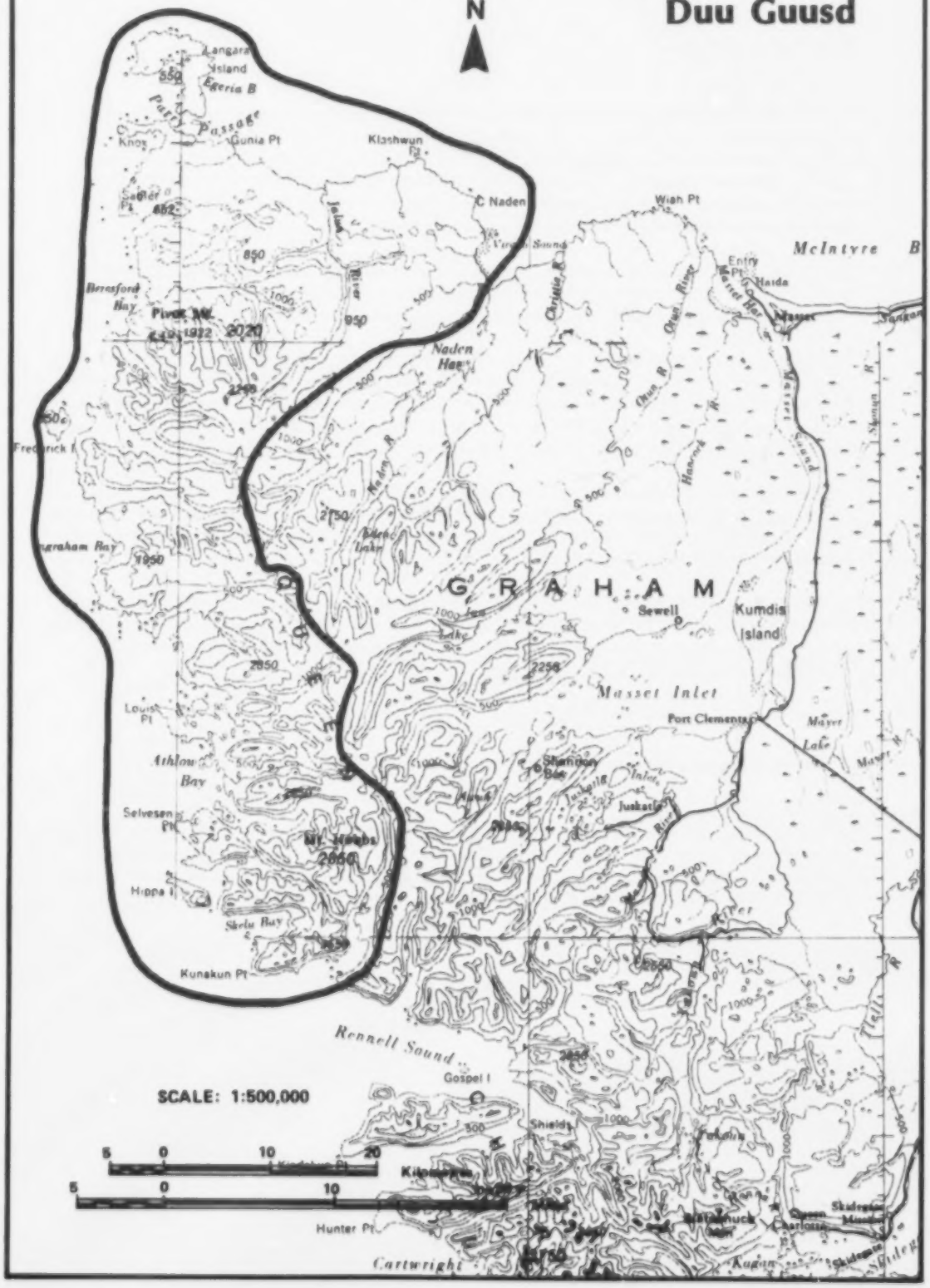
The Haida Nation unilaterally declared the area a "Tribal Park" in 1981, which purports to prohibit industrial resource development. This declaration indicates a strong desire to protect cultural values. Archeological sites have been recorded throughout the area.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Because little resource information is currently available for the area, the Committee recommends it be reviewed in accordance with the planning and decision-making process recommended by this report. It is noted that there may be the complication that the area could be involved in Haida land claim negotiations with the federal government.

FIGURE 16

Duu Guusd



Study Area # 11: Brooks Peninsula

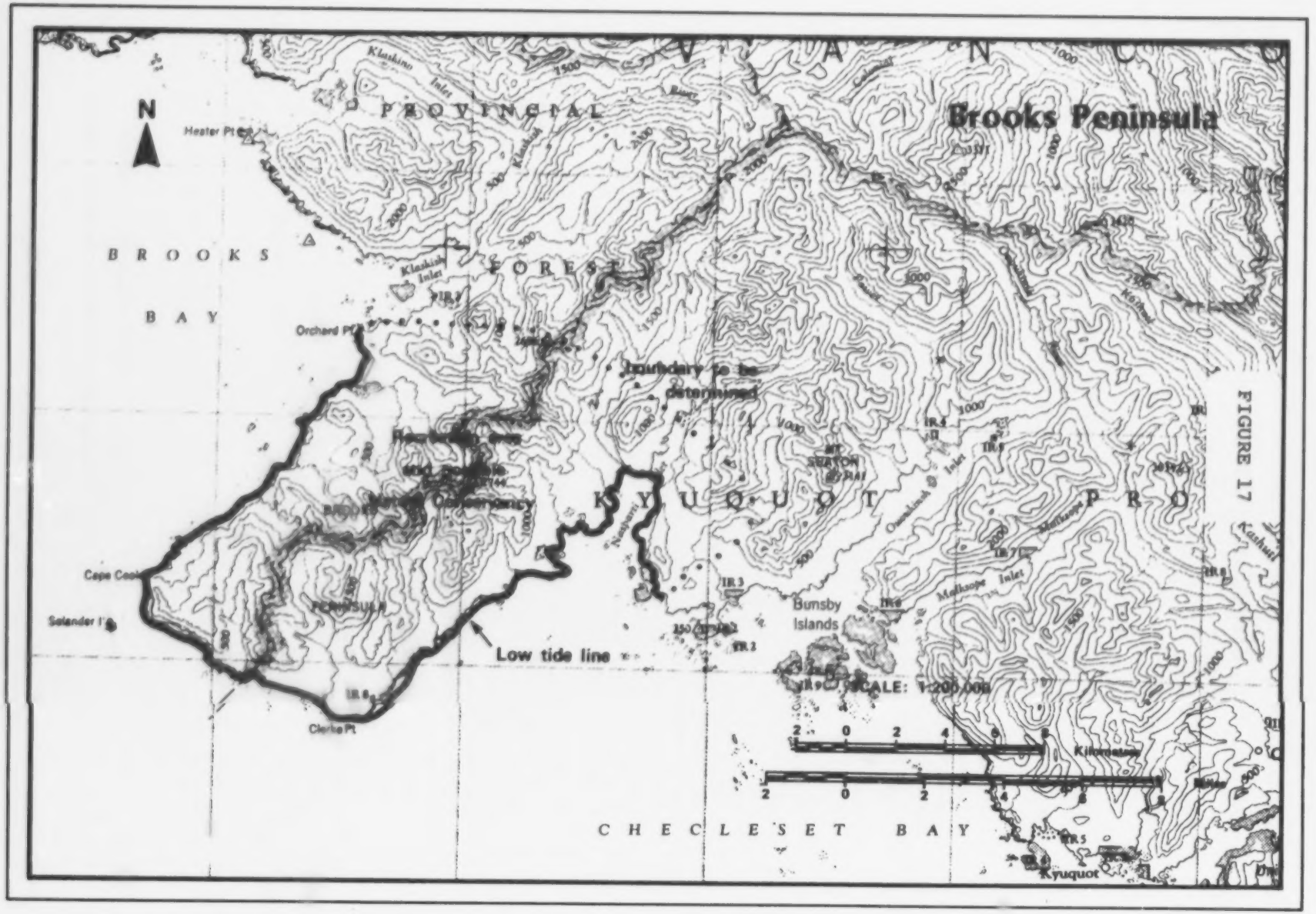
Background

The Brooks Peninsula is a rectangular area of about 20,000 hectares on northwestern Vancouver Island that juts about 20 km into the open Pacific Ocean. It has long been recognized as a botanically and physiographically unusual land unit. It features low, serrated mountains (in contrast to the more rounded mountains typical on Vancouver Island), extensive, low-elevation alpine and subalpine floral communities, numerous plant species that are rare in British Columbia and soil characteristics virtually unknown in the rest of Canada. It also boasts unusual, weathered bedrock features called "tors", and rugged but beautiful shoreline with numerous beaches and spectacular headlands. Importantly, it is one of the few remaining areas of coastal wilderness in southern British Columbia. Many of these characteristics derive from the area not having been heavily glaciated during the last ice ages as well as the dominant influence of oceanic forces on the climate.

The prospects for resource development in the region seem limited at present. No commercially viable forests exist, except near the peninsula's eastern perimeter, where MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. and CIP Industries Ltd. have forest tenures. The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicates that no minerals have been discovered and, overall, the potential for significant values is low. Nevertheless, the area is blanketed with relatively recent mining claims.

Many of the area's features are highly attractive: the low elevation alpine, the coastline, the lakes and the mountains. However, accessibility is presently limited. It cannot be reached by road (although in future, forest roads will allow visitors to drive to the eastern perimeter); water access requires boaters and kayakers to cross exposed ocean; and few areas provide shelter for large pleasure boats or float planes.

While the Brooks Peninsula has been discussed for many years by conservation-oriented groups and agencies, a formal, detailed proposal for conservation has yet to emerge. The Provincial Museum has compiled biological and physical information about it; the Ecological Reserve program has proposed smaller Ecological Reserves within the area, and the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division has completed mapping of recreational features and is developing a formal study on park potential.


Brooks Peninsula
N
PROVINCIAL
FOREST
BROOKS
BAY
Hesper Pt
Klaskish Inlet
Orchard Pt
Boundary to be determined
Low tide line
Cape Cook
Solander I
Clerke Pt
Bunsby Islands
Kyuquot
CHECLESET BAY
SCALE: 1:200,000
Kilometres
FIGURE 17

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Committee recognizes that Brooks Peninsula has a different form and character from the rest of Vancouver Island and concludes that the values there warrant protection. The Committee has been advised that forestry and mineral values are low, but that no formal park studies have been completed. **It therefore recommends the following:**

1. Within the 1986 fiscal year, the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division should be instructed to study the area to define a suitable eastern boundary and a preferred management strategy.

2. Once the government has accepted a boundary and the area has been recommended by the Minister for Lands, Parks and Housing, through the referral process, the area be designated a Recreation Area until the existing mineral claims expire or are acquired by the Crown.

3. Once mineral claims have been extinguished, the area should be redesignated a Class A Park, with the majority being designated a Nature Conservancy.

4. Jacobs Inlet should be zoned for more intensive use and to accommodate water access.

5. Ecological Reserves should be designated over areas of special biological interest, and managed by the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division.

Study Area #12: Midcoast

The midcoast area includes two geographically separate units located midway along British Columbia's coastline: Hunter-Calvert Islands and Mussel-Kynoch Inlets.

A. Hunter-Calvert Islands

The Hunter-Calvert Islands area consists of a number of large and small islands within the coastal lowland. The terrain varies from hilly to flat. Generally, the area is relatively inaccessible and climatically inhospitable. Pruth Bay is a well-recognized anchorage, and the beaches and sport salmon fishing attract many visitors each year. In general, it has high recreational value.

Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan reports that the area is significant for its species of unique races of some small mammal species. In addition, the area has undisturbed ecosystems that are representative of the exposed Pacific Coast, including the shorezone and the low-elevation alpine.

The area is rich in archeological sites. The people of the Heiltsuk Tribal Nation exercise hunting, trapping and fishing rights throughout the area, and value it highly as part of their traditional domain. It is part of their comprehensive land and sea claim.

Both forest and mineral resources are reported to have low significance.

The southern portion of Hunter Island, the northern portion of Calvert Island and the associated archipelago of small islands, including the Goose Group, have been studied for their park potential by both Parks Canada and the Parks Branch of the provincial Ministry. In 1984, the Parks and Outdoor Recreat: n Division produced its "North Coast Study", which made a detailed assessment of recreational values. This study recommends that the Division create a park which would include the area outlined on the map.

B. Mussel-Kynoch Inlets

Mussel and Kynoch Inlets are located approximately 54 kilometres north of Ocean Falls, and extend for 10 - 20 kilometres inland. The area is dominated by granite mountains that plunge steeply into narrow fiords.

The exceptionally high scenic and recreational values associated with the fiords could create a midcoast focus for tourism, including cruise ships. Upland recreational opportunities are also important, but access is difficult. Ecological values include small estuaries and wildlife, although little is known about the latter. The rivers contain locally important salmon spawning habitat.

The people of the Heiltsuk Tribal Nation undertake hunting, trapping, fishing and other traditional food-gathering activities throughout the area. Mineral potentials are reported to be low; the potential for geothermal energy is moderate; commercial

forest values are low, although small pockets of timber exist and a small portion of Tree Farm Licence 25 is found within the area (on Pooley Island). Fisheries and Oceans Canada is proposing a salmonid enhancement project for the head of the Kynoch Inlet.

British Columbia's coastline is one of the few in the world dominated by the highly scenic, glacial land and water formations known as fiords. But, as yet, none are encompassed within the Provincial Park system.

The Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, seeking to represent the fiord landscape in the Provincial Park system, has examined the coastline to determine the areas with the best scenery, recreational values and tourism potential. In 1984, the Division narrowed its examination to this section of the midcoast. In its 1984 "North Coast Study" it concluded that Mussel and Kynoch Inlets offered the highest values. These interconnected inlets are relatively compact (compared to other fiords), feature spectacular granite bluffs, waterfalls plunging into the ocean, beautiful estuaries and small undisturbed watersheds with a variety of lakes and abundant hiking opportunities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division has identified both of these areas as prime candidates for protection as they are representative units of the B.C. coast landscape. The Committee agrees they should be protected.

However, it recognizes that, despite the wild character of these areas, their resources have been harvested for centuries by the Heiltsuk people; these rights should not be impaired by a formal designation.

Therefore, the Committee recommends the following:

1. The government should establish Recreation Areas or Wilderness Conservancies over each of these regions subject to a formal agreement with the Heiltsuk people to allow their traditional use and occupancy of the area and to involve the Heiltsuk in managing the area. Such an agreement should be designed so that it does not prejudice or complicate their land claim negotiation.

2. If government does not adopt the Committee's proposal for wilderness legislation, both the areas should be upgraded to Class A status once land claim negotiations have been completed and formal agreement has been reached with the Heiltsuk on use and park management.

3. Any salmonid enhancement project in the Mussel-Kynoch area should be of a scale consistent with the prevailing natural conditions of the area. Extensive artificial spawning channels or other constructed facilities may be incompatible with preserving the area's wilderness qualities.

FIGURE 18

Mid Coast: Hunter - Calvert

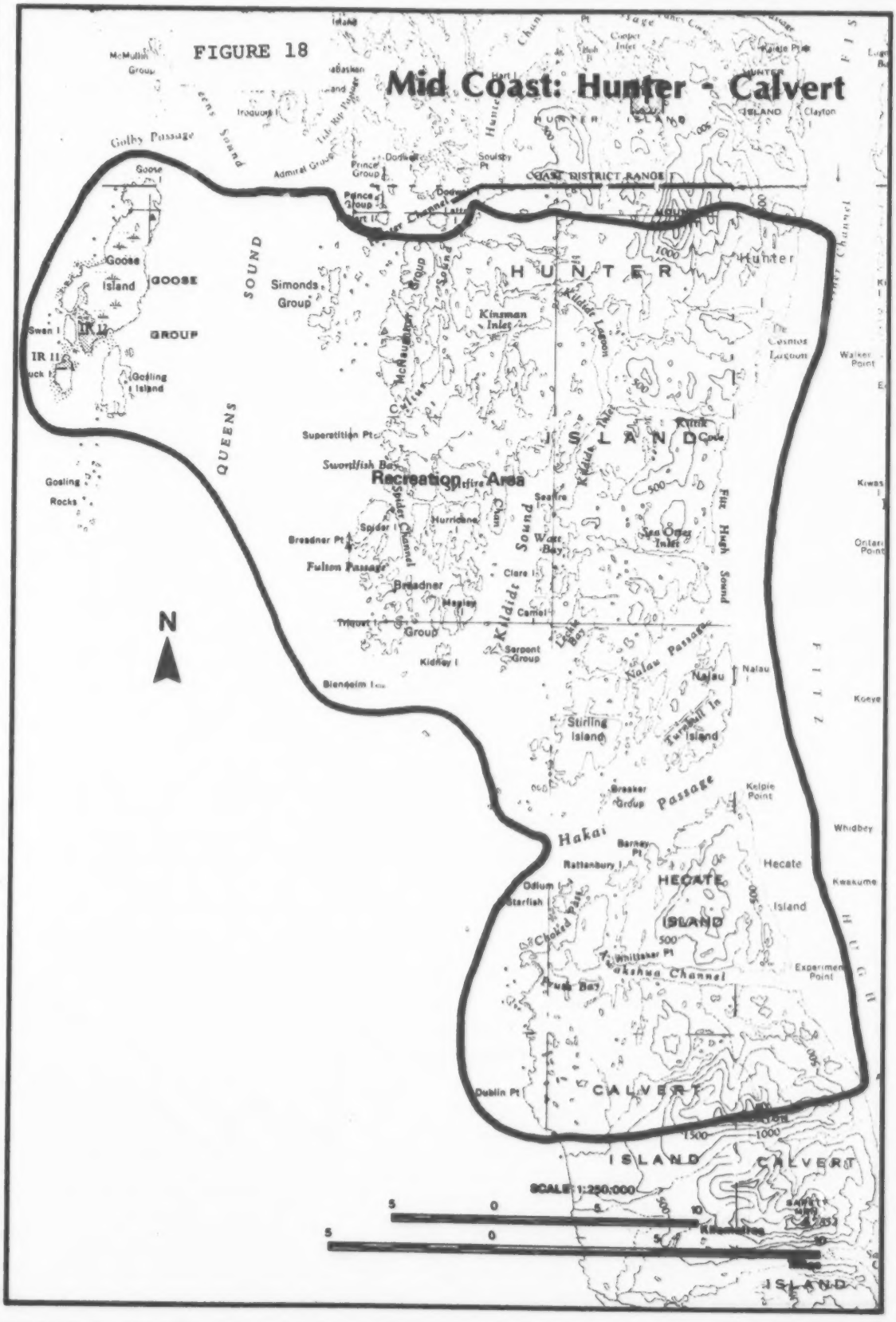
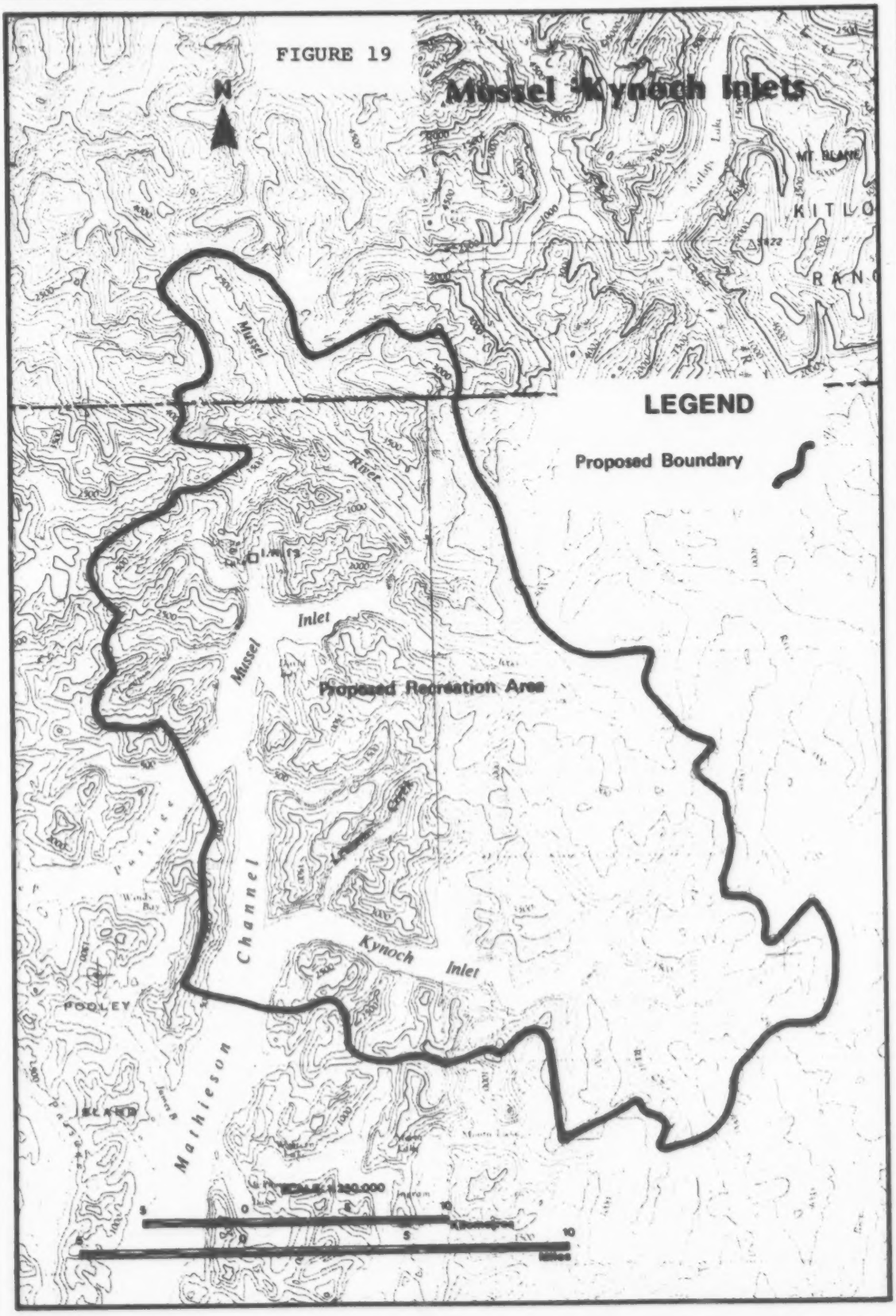


FIGURE 19


Mussel - Kynoch Inlets
N
LEGEND
Proposed Boundary
Proposed Recreation Area
Mussel
River
Inlet
Mussel
Channel
Kynoch
Inlet
POOLEY
Mathieson
MT. BLANE
KITLO
RANG
SCALE 1:250,000
Kilometres

Study Area #13: The Tatshenshini-Alsek Rivers

Background

The Alsek River and its major tributary, the Tatshenshini, drain most of the extreme northwestern portion of British Columbia between the Alaskan panhandle and Yukon Territory. Both rivers enter British Columbia from Yukon Territory; and the Alsek, shortly beyond its confluence with the Tatshenshini, passes to the sea through Alaska. Both the upper reaches in Yukon and the lower reaches in Alaska are in national parks – Kluane National Park in Yukon Territory, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve in Alaska.

The Alsek-Tatshenshini has been described as one of the world's great scenic river systems, and is considered to offer a world class rafting trip.

The Alsek from the Yukon boundary to its lower reaches is dangerous because the Tweedsmuir Glacier periodically surges and encroaches on the river, often blocking the river and creating a lake that drains rapidly once the ice dam gives way. The Tatshenshini provides relatively easy river rafting from Dalton Post to the confluence with the Alsek and then to the Pacific.

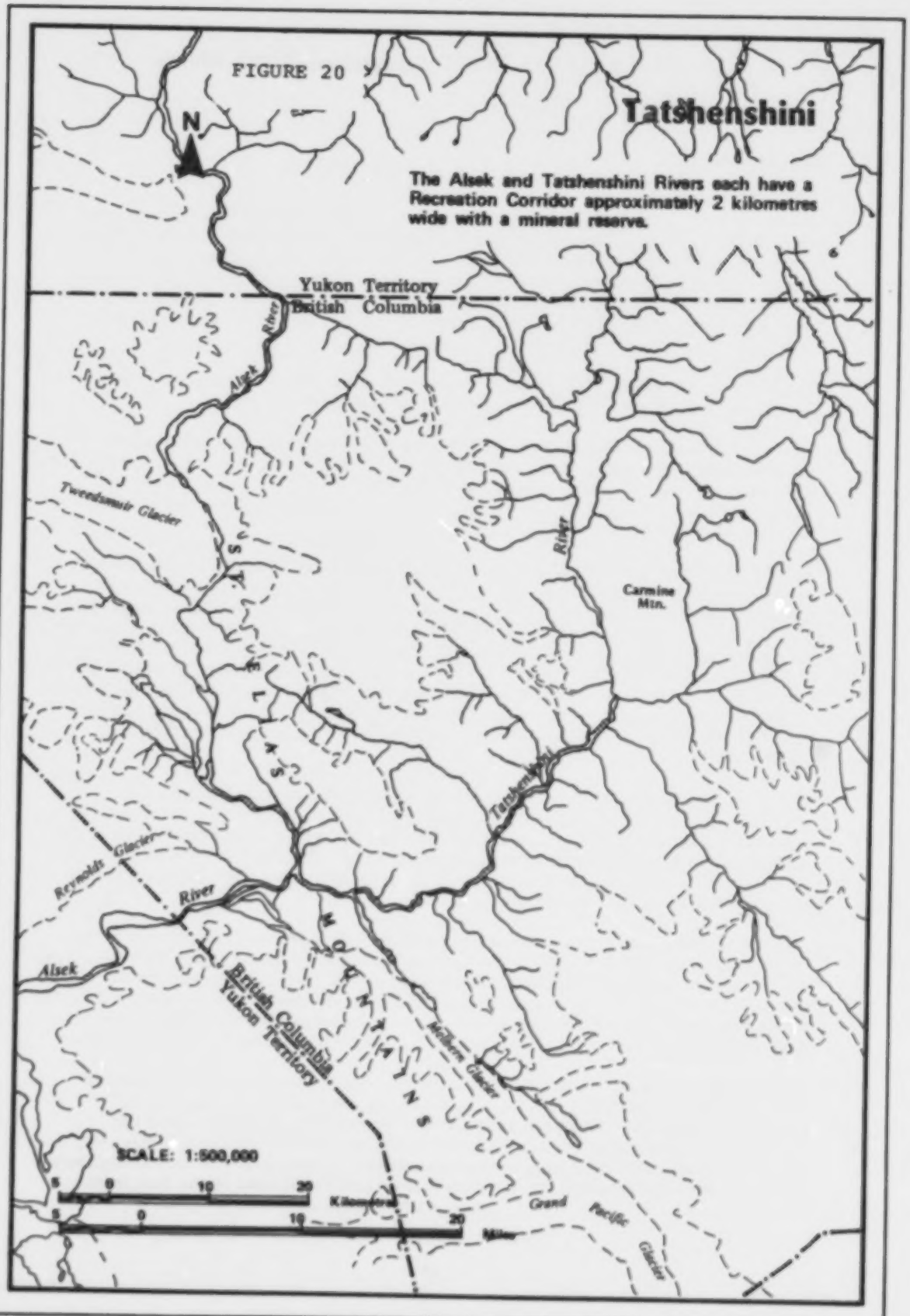
The region was relatively unknown for recreation until the 1970's when river rafting expeditions were undertaken by outfitters from both the United States and Canada. Currently, the U.S. Parks authorities limit use of the system to 18 guided trips per year by U.S.-based outfitters, and by mutual consent, a similar number of trips by Canadian operators. Each trip may involve 16 to 20 people, charged roughly US $1600 for a 12-day excursion from Juneau by air and truck to the Alsek's headwaters, and then by air back to Juneau from its mouth. Probably 500 people use the river betweem June 15 and September 1st each year, somewhat less than the limits would allow because trips are scheduled to avoid conflicts and because demand is currently insufficient for full utilization.

The Alsek and Tatshenshini Rivers are both important as migratory routes and spawning grounds for sockeye, coho, and chinook salmon. In addition, the area contains populations of moose, goats and grizzly bears, which are presently hunted to a limited extent by natives, residents and guided parties. Traplines are run as well. The river system is seen as a potential source of hydroelectric power, but it has not yet been seriously considered for development.

Mineral deposits have been explored along some major faults that run parallel to the coast through the Alsek ranges. A group of claims is concentrated on the Windy-Craggy deposit near a mountain ridge above the headwaters of Tats Creek, a western tributary of the Tatshenshini. Drilling has indicated a massive sulphide deposit (estimated at 350 million tons and possibly as much as one billion tons) containing significant amounts of gold, cobalt, silver and copper. The deposit is reported to be large by world standards.

Eventual exploitation of this potential could lead to the development of a townsite. Various schemes have been proposed for removing concentrates from a mining operation: (1) via the Tats Creek valley to the Tatshenshini, upstream along the Tatshenshini to the mouth of the O'Connor River and thence to the east to Highway 7; (2) downstream along the Alsek, upstream along the Tatshenshini and east to Highway 7; and (3) downstream along the Alsek, then southeast to the head of the Tarr inlet.

FIGURE 20


Tatshenshini
The Alsek and Tatshenshini Rivers each have a Recreation Corridor approximately 2 kilometres wide with a mineral reserve.
N
Yukon Territory
British Columbia
Alsek River
Tweedsmuir Glacier
Carmine Mtn.
Tatshenshini River
Reynolds Glacier
Alsek River
British Columbia
Yukon Territory
McBurney Glacier
Grand Pacific Glacier
SCALE: 1:500,000
Kilometres
Miles

Conclusions and Recommendations

The central conflict in this area is between the desire of the rafting industry and others to continue using and marketing the area's pure wilderness against the desire of the mining industry to develop mining potential without undue restriction on access roads and other infrastructure.

The Committee recognizes that both rivers have high scenic qualities, that both flow through areas of pristine wilderness and that the Tatshenshini has international acclaim as a wilderness rafting experience. The Committee recognizes that the Windy Craggy deposits represent a world class orebody with potential for a major mine.

Little planning has yet been done regarding a mine, and MEMPR staff and the claim-holders have not yet established the best access route. This has made it difficult for the Committee to reach conclusions. Nonetheless, because of the size and value of the Windy Craggy deposits, the Committee has concluded that access to the orebody should not be prohibited. But it also concluded that scenic and wilderness values should be retained as far as possible. **The Committee, therefore, recommends the following:**

1. The Tatshenshini and Alsek Rivers should be designated a Recreation Corridor to be managed by the Parks Division, and a mineral reserve should be imposed along the rivers for a strip at least 2 kilometres wide.

2. Government should not permit hydroelectric development on either river.

3. Government should undertake a study following the "Guidelines for Linear Development", to identify the best location for a road from the Haines Highway to the mine, assuming this route is used, and to identify the best site for a bridge across the Tatshenshini with emphasis on limiting visual impacts from the river.

4. Following selection of the road corridor and bridge site and their approval by the Parks Division, government should establish a Scenic Corridor along the rivers to ensure their wilderness qualities are retained.

Study Area #14: Kakwa

Background

The Kakwa area is located approximately 180 kilometres east of Prince George, adjacent to the Alberta Border. It encompasses a spectacular section of the Rocky Mountains said to rival the grandeur of the national parks to the south. For this reason it has been of recreational interest for several years in British Columbia and in Alberta. The study area includes both the 1982 "Kakwa Deferred Planning Area" (approximately 34,000 hectares) which is situated east of the continental divide and the Mt. Sir Alexander-Jarvis Lakes area (approximately 50,000 hectares) west of the divide.

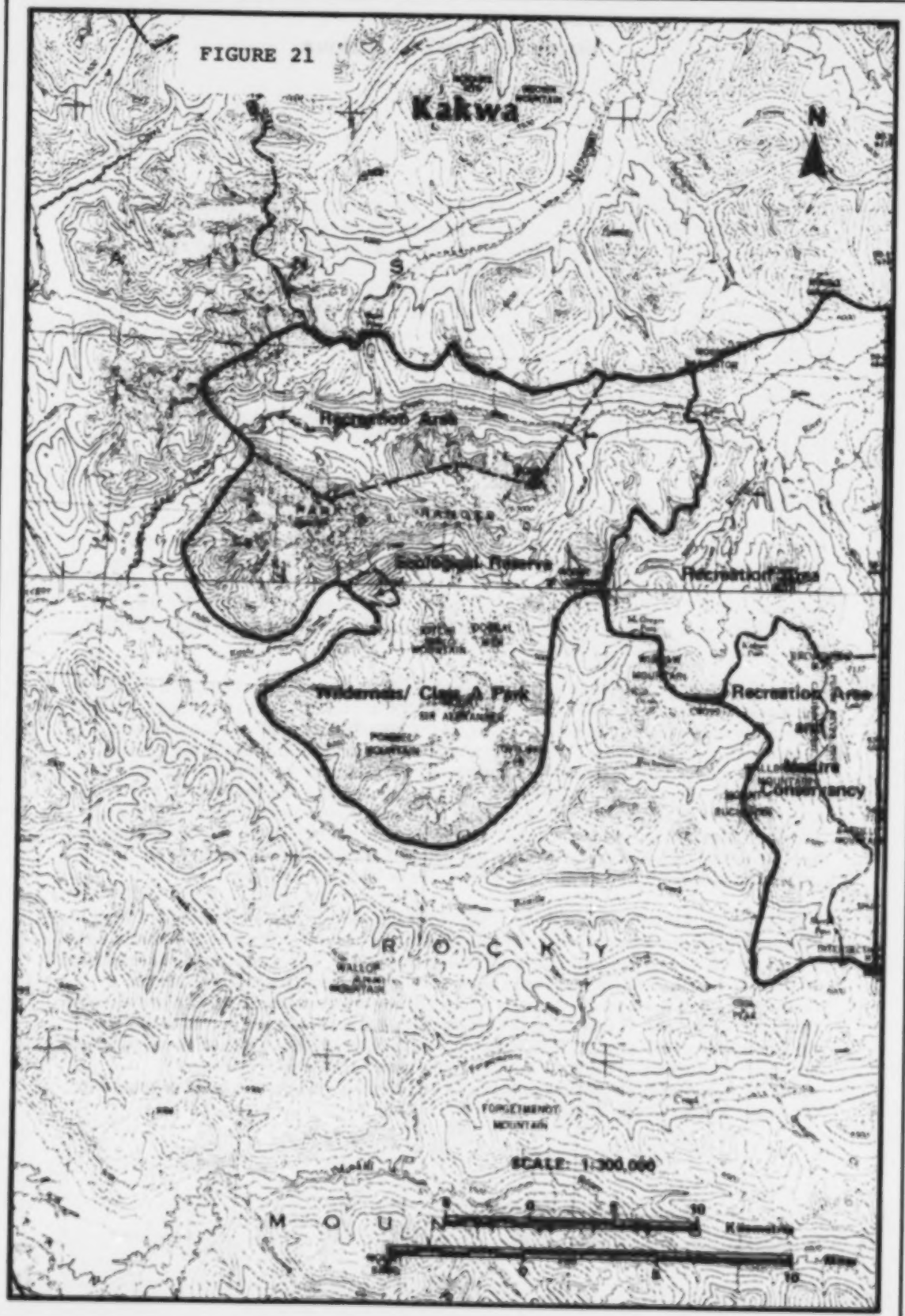
The area is significant for wildlife, particularly since it is the northern edge of the Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep territory. A site in the upper Kitchi Creek drainage is of ecological interest because it is the northern limit of interior Douglas fir in the Rockies.

The Kakwa area contains extensive and varied wilderness values, including undisturbed valleys, rugged mountains and icefields. While access is fairly limited, roads are expected to approach the area in the future on the east and west sides. In the long term, the area appears to have significant potential to attract increasing numbers of both local and distant recreationists. At present, snowmobilers from Alberta and the Peace River area are frequent visitors; and the use of off-highway vehicles is increasing in the summer months. Concern has been expressed regarding the impact of such use on the alpine and subalpine environment.

Industrial resource values include both forests and minerals. The operable timber in the McGregor drainage on the western side of the continental divide, though limited by the approximately 1500 metre contour, is of significant value. It is contained within a Provincial Forest and has been taken into account in calculating annual allowable cuts. Mineral potential for phosphates, coal and particularly for lead and zinc, are considered to be moderate. Quartzite has been mined in the past, and a renewed interest exists. The potential for natural gas reserves is considered high, although high access and drilling costs have impeded exploration. The area already has two active petroleum and natural gas permits (which are scheduled to be converted to leases), and additional permits have been applied for.

The Deferred Area Planning study (1982) over the eastern portion concluded that, in recognition of low forest values and the presence of a quartzite mine at Babette Lake, a Recreation Area would be an acceptable designation. The western side has not been studied in detail. Its historical use and natural characteristics differ from the eastern side due to its wetter climate and more rugged mountain relief. Considerable operable forest land exists along the MacGregor River, the lower Jarvis valley and the Bastille Creek drainage. The Parks Division believes that parts of the area would be a useful addition to the Provincial Park system because of wilderness opportunities and high-quality scenery. An ecological reserve has been proposed in the upper Kitchi Creek drainage.

FIGURE 21


Kakwa
N
Recreation Area
Ecological Reserve
Recreation Area
Wilderness/ Class A Park
Recreation Area
Conservancy
R O C K Y
M O U N
SCALE: 1:300,000

Conclusions and Recommendations

This is an interesting area because it contains not only superb wilderness values, but also a wide range of recreational opportunities suitable for development as access improves. In addition, being on the crest of the divide, it is easily accessible from the east and west. Once access is improved and assuming resource conflicts are controlled, the Kakwa area could become as popular and famous as Jasper Park.

The Committee recognizes that the area east of the Divide has the greatest recreational potential as it is dryer, the vegetation more open, and the wildlife and fishery values are greater, but that recreational development conflicts with forestry, oil and gas exploration, and quartzite mining.

The Committee therefore recommends:

1. All of the study area east of the Divide should be designated as a Recreation Area to allow the Parks Division to control it and begin planning while accommodating present mineral and oil and gas tenures.

2. The forest east of the Divide should not be included in any calculation of allowable cut as growth is slow and logging would inhibit development as a tourist area for many years.

3. After the area has been designated a Recreation Area, the Parks Division should act promptly to prohibit use of all-terrain vehicles in the area and to regulate snowmobile use.

The Committee recognizes the quartzite deposits identified in the study area are world class, but notes that their development to date has been erratic and poorly planned. If the claims are developed, this should be done in a manner sympathetic to the scenic and recreational values so that the area's full potential can be realized. **Therefore, the Committee recommends:**

4. If the claimholder resumes operations, he should be required to do so in accordance with the "Guidelines for Coal Development".

The area west of the Divide contains the most dramatic scenery and wilderness values. Its contrast to the gentler landscapes east of the Divide adds greatly to the overall potential. West of the Divide, the Committee sought to minimize the impact on forestry while protecting the most significant wilderness values which focus on Mt. Sir Alexander and the Jarvis Valley.

The Committee therefore recommends:

5. The operable forests of the McGregor River, Buchanan Creek and Bastille Creek valleys should remain in the Provincial Forest.

6. The central alpine block of Mt. Sir Alexander, Mt. Ida and Cheguin Mountain, be designated a Wilderness Conservancy under the management of Parks Division if this report's recommendations are accepted. If not, it should be given Nature Conservancy status within a Class A Park, following an interim period of Recreation Area status, if necessary.

7. **The drainage of Jarvis Creek upstream from the natural gate between Kisano and Nechamus Mountains to the falls below Jarvis Lakes should be designated a Recreation Area.**

8. **The Kitchi Creek drainage upstream of the major forks should be excluded from the Provincial Forest, and government should designate the area between the forks an Ecological Reserve.**

9. **The headwater areas of Buchanan Creek and Bastille Creek above the major forks in these creeks should be designated a Recreation Area since their attractive alpine terrain is suitable for hiking.**

10. **The area described in (9) and the area east of the Divide and south of the Broadview Mountain should be designated a Nature Conservancy in recognition of the protection given to adjacent lands in Alberta's Willmore Wilderness Park.**

Study Area #15: Gitnadoix Watershed

Background

The Gitnadoix River, draining a watershed of approximately 58,000 hectares, is a tributary of the Skeena River about 40 kilometres west of Terrace. Except for recreational visitors and a number of small unoccupied Indian Reserves, the watershed is an undisturbed wilderness area.

The Gitnadoix area is typical of the Kitimat Ranges, which are characterized by dome-like granite mountains with many sheer exposed faces and numerous waterfalls. Elevations within the proposed area range from 100 metres to 1800 metres. The central valley is glacially carved and U- shaped, with the meandering channel of the mainstem river dominating the valley bottom from its origin at Alastair Lake, which is about 8 kilometres long. A number of tributaries enter the river from secondary watersheds, the largest being that of Magar Creek, which comprises about 25% of the total area. The wet climate is typical of northern coastal mountain areas.

There are 13 species of fish, including all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden char and mountain whitefish. The race of sockeye salmon in this drainage is unique in its spawning colouration. Wildlife values are not exceptional, but the diversity of species is typical of such coastal valleys, and includes beaver, otter, mink, mountain goat, moose, wolves, grizzly and black bears. Seals follow migrating salmon to Alastair Lake. Birdlife is varied though generally not exceptional. However, Alastair Lake is one of only three confirmed nesting sites in British Columbia for trumpeter swans.

For many years, local conservationists and recreationists have expressed interest in the area being given special protection. Despite the limited access—the principal means of access are jet boat and float plane—the area is increasingly popular for fishing, boating and canoeing. Though the present means of access compromise wilderness values in the main valley, tributary valleys continue to offer opportunities for primitive wilderness experiences.

Forest and mineral resources are considered insignificant. The watershed contains 9,000 hectares of mature forest, but only 1,000 hectares are considered operable. Due to difficult access and these marginal volumes, the Ministry of Forests has agreed in principle to the area being given protected status. The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources considers mineral potentials to be low, and no mineral occurences have ever been recorded. The presence of geothermal springs in the region implies that geothermal energy generation might be possible. The proximity of hydroelectric transmission lines in the Skeena Valley adds to the economic feasibility. The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources has therefore proposed that to permit possible exploration of this potential, Recreation Area status be applied rather than Class A park status.

In 1972, the Ecological Reserves Program proposed the area be made an ecological reserve and the B.C. Wildlife Federation proposed the river be designated a wild river. In 1977, the "Terrace-Hazelton Regional Forest Resources Study" recognized the feasibility of making the area a Provincial Park, a status the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine has supported for a long time. In 1982, the Parks and Outdoor

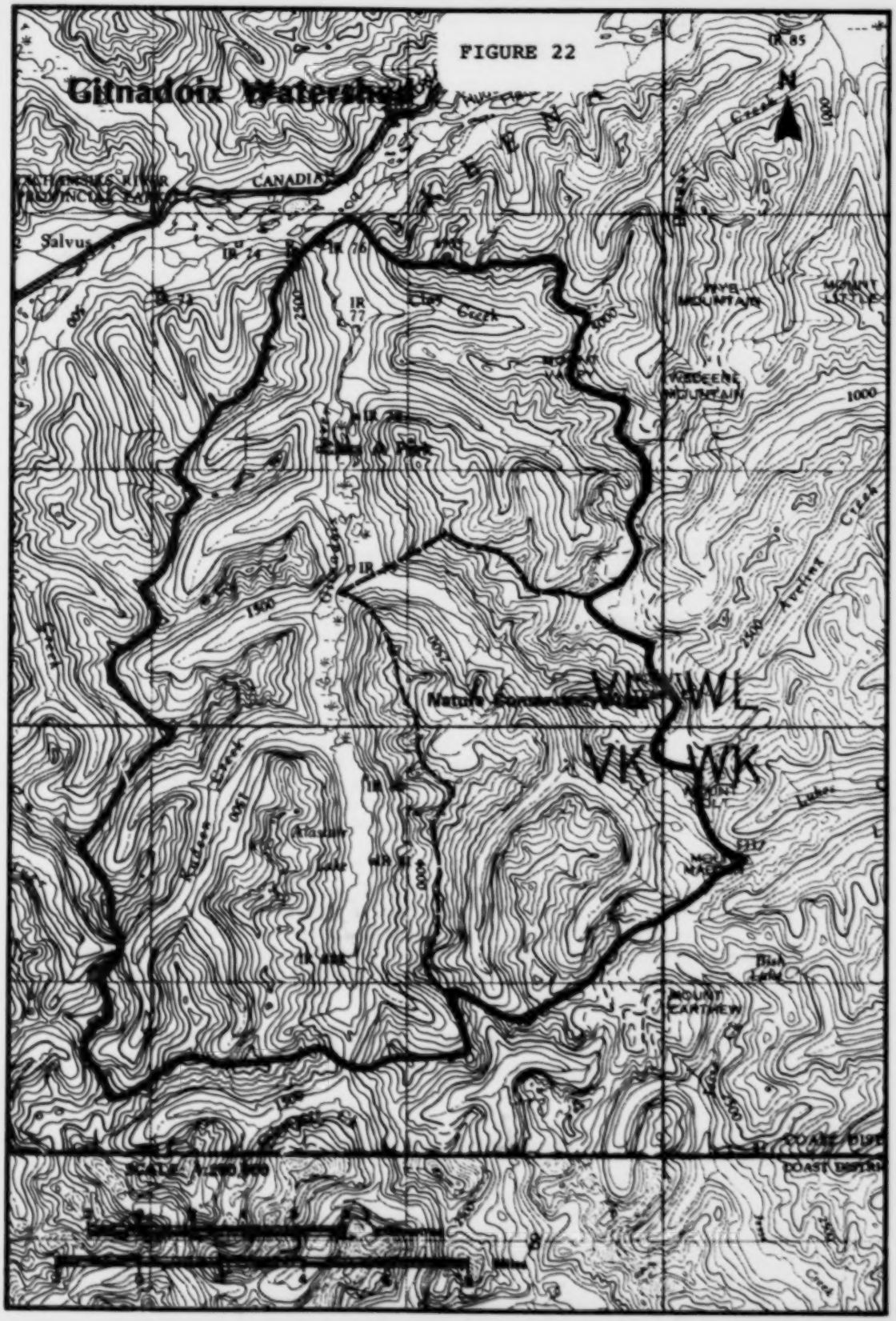
Recreation Division proposed park status. The resources-oriented ministries have reviewed the Division's proposal and confirmed that forest values and mineral potentials are low.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Given high preservation values, the limited resource conflict and the changes that would be needed to bring in drilling equipment to test the geothermal potential, the Committee recommends:

1. The entire valley should be designated a Class A Park, and set aside as a Wilderness Conservancy
2. The Magar Creek drainage should be designated a Nature Conservancy.
3. The Gitnadoix Indians' traditional interests and use should be recognized and accommodated within the park. The possibility of involving them in park management should be explored.
4. The nesting areas of trumpeter swans, with an adequate buffer, should be designated Ecological Reserves and managed by the Parks Division.
5. The traditional use of river boats to reach the area should be permitted until such time as regulation is needed to maintain natural values.

FIGURE 22


Gitnadoix Watershed
CANADIAN
Salvus
IR 74
IR 76
IR 77
Clay Creek
MOUNT VALENTINE
VEDDER MOUNTAIN
MOUNT LITTLE
1000
Nature Conservancy Area
VL
VK
VK
Kitimat Creek
Kitimat Lake
Kitimat River
MOUNT CARTMELL
Fish Lake
COAST DIST
COAST DISTRICT
Creek

Study Area #16: Redfern Lake

Background

The Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division identified the Redfern Lake area west of Mile 180 (km 280) on the Alaska Highway as a potential park. No precise boundaries have as yet been formally proposed, but the Division has suggested that a study be done on roughly 40,000 hectares, bounded by the height of land to the west of the lake, by a line joining Redfern, Dopp and Withrow mountains to the north, and by a line joining Helen, Trimble and Withrow Mountains to the south. It contains Redfern, Fairy and Trimble Lakes and the headwaters of the Besa River.

Redfern Lake has been described as a "Lake Louise of the North", sharing many of the same scenic attractions. The area has recently received increasing attention from summer hikers, fly-in fishermen, hunters and snowmobilers. Fairy Lake and Trimble Lake are also attractive, and the surrounding mountains provide a spectacular backdrop. The western end of the study area has the most spectacular scenery and receives the greatest recreational attention. Big game is a major attraction. Three guide outfitters are licensed in the wildlife management unit in which Redfern Lake is situated.

The potential for gas discoveries is considered high, and seismic surveys have been undertaken between the Alaska Highway and Redfern Lake. The area also lies in the belt of interest for lead-zinc deposits along the Robb Lake-Stone Mountain axis. Mineral potential is considered moderate, although claims by Cominco and Noranda in the vicinity have been allowed to lapse.

Forest cover is limited, both for reasons of altitude and latitude, and because extensive areas have been swept by fire. The economic potential for forestry is low.

At present, access is limited to aircraft and off-highway vehicles, particularly snowmobiles in winter. The present recreational use is largely unregulated and, as use levels increase, problems of overuse, improper use and undermanagement will emerge. The area could provide semiprimitive wilderness experiences, but the Parks Division has yet to undertake a formal study or make a formal proposal for protected status.

The scenic and wildlife attractions of the area are widely recognized, but opinions differ regarding appropriate recreational status. Those who prefer solitude in wilderness areas lament the increasing snowmobile traffic. Those who use snowmobiles do not wish to see *better* access, but *do* wish to retain the access they have. Those who wish to see the park developed for its tourist potentials would prefer improved access.

The area is within the territory covered by Treaty 8 with regard to native interests.

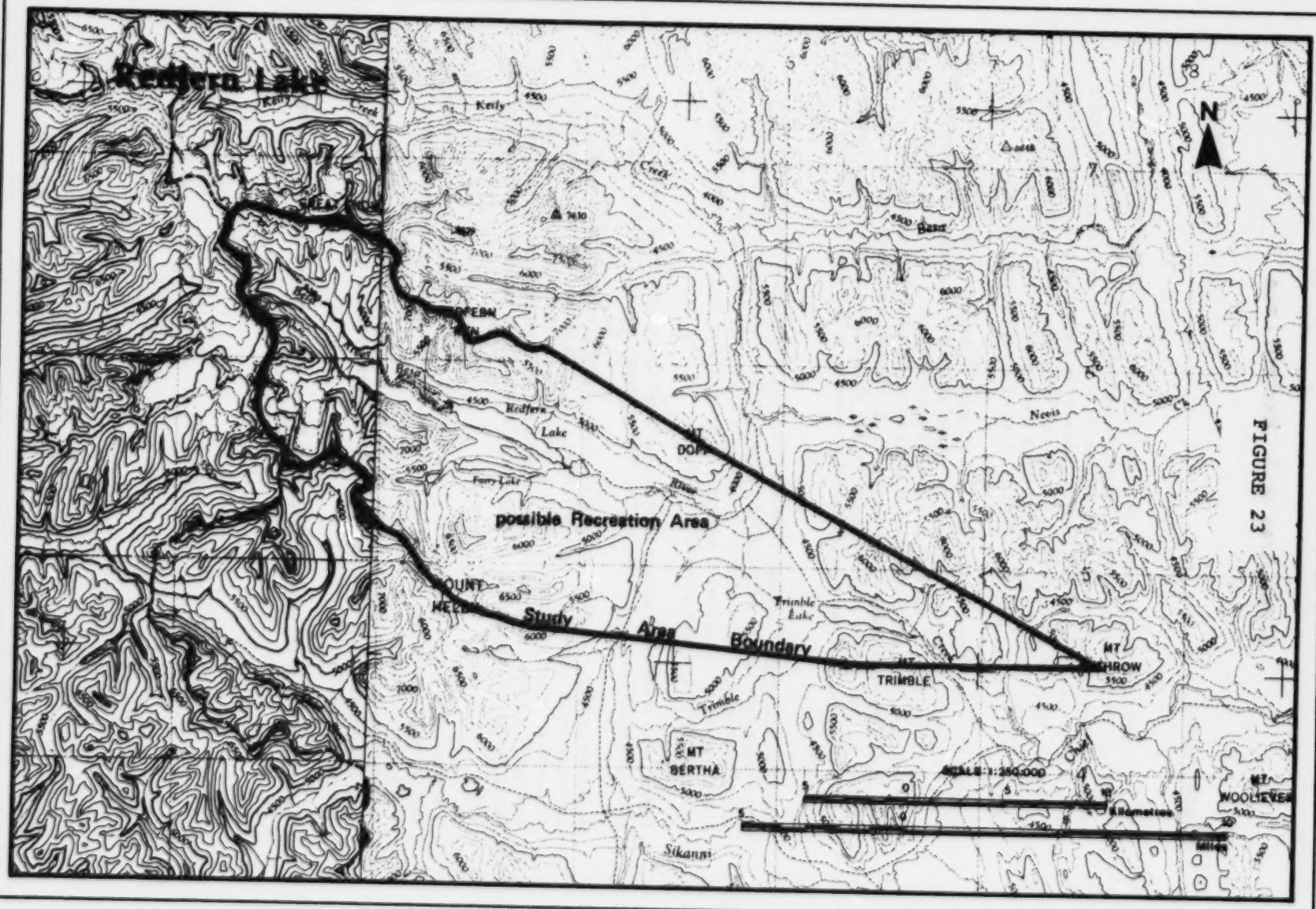

Redfern Lake
possible Recreation Area
Study Area Boundary
MT TRIMBLE
MT SERTHA
MT THROW
N
SCALE 1:250,000
Kilometres
Miles

FIGURE 23

Conclusions and Recommendations

The information available was insufficient for the Committee to make final recommendations on land use in the area. **It therefore recommends:**

1. The government should define a study area and establish land reserve over it for three years while the Parks Division formally reviews the area's values.

2. If the Division's study shows the area should be protected, the designation for protection should be a Recreation Area under the **Park Act**.

3. Local interest groups, including native peoples, should be consulted during the Parks Division's study.

4. This area should be sent to the Natural Areas Advisory Council recommended in Chapter 4 for consideration if controversy arises.

Study Area #17: Strathcona Provincial Park

Background

Established in 1911, this is the oldest Provincial Park in British Columbia. Strathcona Park consists of about 231,000 hectares, and is located in the mountainous centre of Vancouver Island. It features high, rugged mountains, alpine areas dotted with small lakes, and deep valleys containing some major lakes such as Buttle, Donner and Oshinow. The park includes the upper portions of many drainages, which radiate outwards to the south, east and west, as well as the entire drainage of the Moyeha River. It is well known for its variety of scenery and recreational opportunities.

Over the years, various portions of the park have been given special status and new areas have been added. At present, while it is widely considered to be a Class B park, half its area has Nature Conservancy status, and the Gold Lake area in the northwest and part of the central corridor have Class A status.

In general, Strathcona Park's boundaries are arbitrary and, in several sections, are irrational from the prespectives of park management, conservation of ecosystems and watersheds, wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation values and commercial resource values.

Being the principle example in British Columbia of resource development in a Provincial Park, it has been a focus for public controversy and political debate regarding resource development, boundary changes, and nature conservation issues for the past several decades.

A number of timber licences are held in the park's southeastern corner, notably in the Drinkwater and Ash drainages; and many mineral claims exist, particularly in the south-central part of the park, but also in the Forbidden Plateau and Bedwell River areas. A major mine operates at the southern end of Buttle Lake.

For some time, the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division of the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing has been discussing boundary changes with conservation and recreation groups as well as forest companies. The Parks Division contends that boundary adjustments are desirable provided they result in a *net gain* of high-quality park values.

The Parks Division proposes the following boundary changes:

Additions
(totalling about 8,000 hectares)

- The Elk Mountain Area
- The Mt. Adrian Area
- Access corridor to Della Falls
- Kunlin Lake Area
- Paradise Meadows

Deletions
(totalling about 35,000 hectares)

- Ranald Creek Area
- A portion of the Ash River Area
- The Mt. Blueby Area
- The Bedwell drainage
- The upper Mitla Creek drainage
- The upper Megin River drainage
- The portion the Burman River area in Class B status
- The upper Pamela Creek Area
- The Crest Creek-Mt. Heber Area
- The Camel Ridge Area

Also, as part of the exchange package negotiated between the Parks Division and the forest companies, certain high-value recreation lands elsewhere on Vancouver Island would be added to the park system. All exchanges would be on the basis of equitable market value.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Though the Committee was asked to review proposed changes in the park boundaries, it found that the Parks Division was unable to make detailed proposals available since agreements in principle had not yet been reached with private landowners affected by changes. So the Committee could not reach detailed conclusions about proposed changes. However, it has concluded that the present boundaries are irrational and that on grounds of history, resource conflicts within the park, park management and park improvement, they should be changed.

The Committee therefore recommends:

1. The government should authorize the Parks Division to complete a plan for rationalizing the boundaries of Strathcona Park, taking into account the recommendations that follow.

2. If the government endorses the Parks Division proposal for boundary alterations, the lands acquired in exchange should have equal value to those that are given up.

3. That after agreement on the rationalization of the boundaries, a master plan be developed and the present array of park classifications be simplified.

4. That the proposed package of boundary changes and the master plan be subject to a public review preferably through process recommended by this Committee.

The Committee concluded that it had sufficient information to make the following specific suggestions:

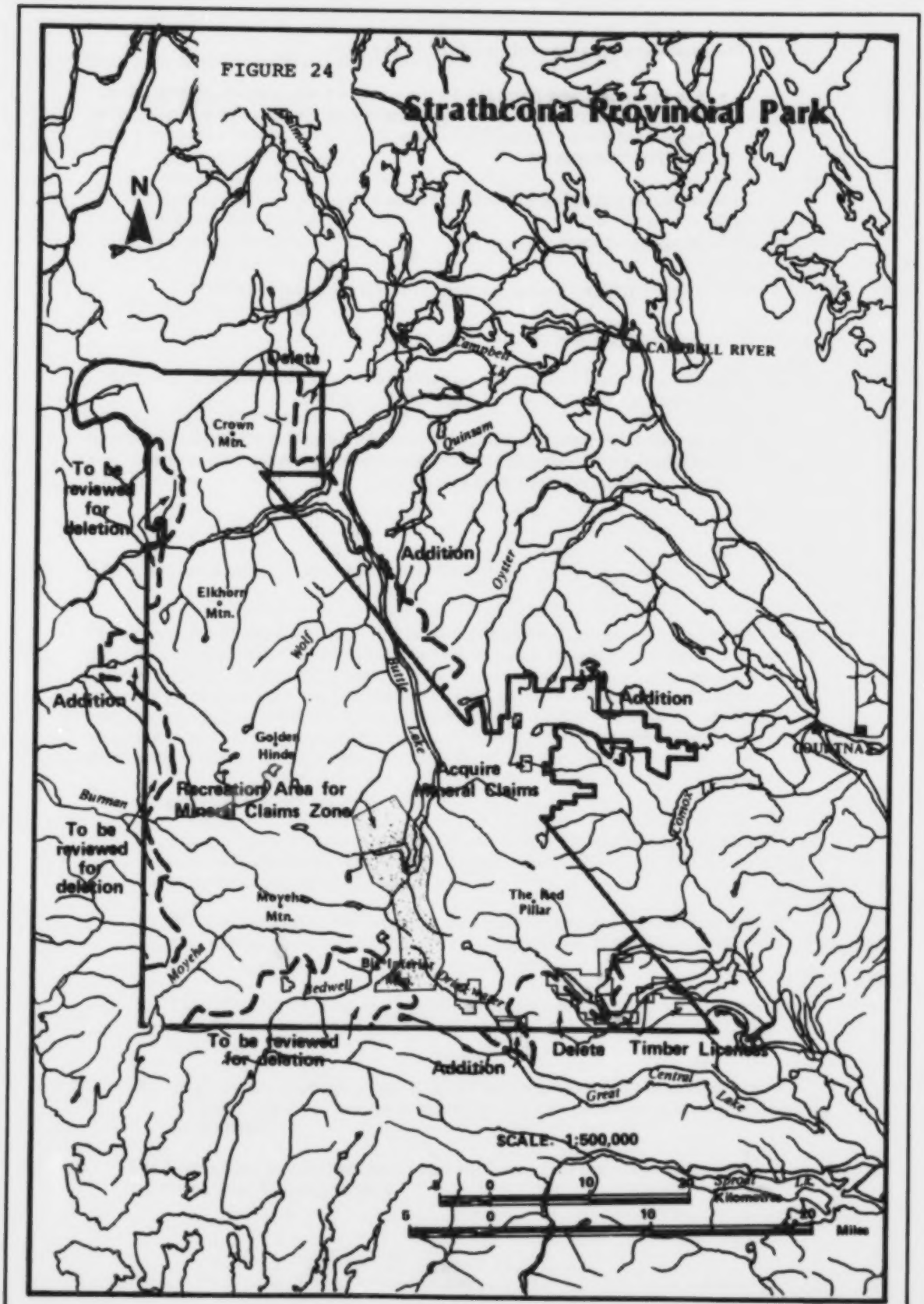
A) The following areas should be added to the park:

- Elk Mountain and frontage on the west and east sides of Buttle Lake. This would have to be done immediately as Elk Mountain is now being logged following the collapse of an earlier provisional agreement with B.C. Forest Products.
- Alderman Lake on Forbidden Plateau.
- Paradise Meadows extension.
- Della Falls and access corridor from Great Central Lake.
- Kunlin Lake and the Corridor to Donner Lake.

B) The Crown should acquire the mineral claims at Faith and Gem Lakes to avoid conflict with this area's high scenic qualities.

C) The mineralized belt, including the Westmin Mine and Cream Lake, should be designated a Recreation Area, wherein mining would be permitted subject to approval by the Parks Division.

FIGURE 24


Strathcona Provincial Park
N
Delete
Crown Mtn.
To be reviewed for deletion
Elkhorn Mtn.
Addition
Golden Hinde
Burman
Recreation Area for Mineral Claims Zone
To be reviewed for deletion
Moyeha Mtn.
Moyeha
Bedwell
To be reviewed for deletion
Addition
Addition
Addition
Acquire Mineral Claims
The Red Pillar
Delete Timber Licenses
Great Central Lake
Oyster
Wolf
Butte Lake
Comox
Campbell
Quinsam
CAMPBELL RIVER
QUINSAM
SCALE: 1:500,000
Kilometres
Miles

Study Area #18: Tweedsmuir Provincial Park[1]

Background

Tweedsmuir Park, straddling the coast mountains and the interior plateau, is the largest Provincial Park in B.C. It consists of nearly one million hectares and is primarily Class B, although 30% is within two Nature Conservancy Areas. It contains rugged mountains, high plateau, enormous lakes and many small lakes. Wilderness conditions prevail over most of the park, although a secondary highway crosses its southern part.

When Tweedsmuir Park was established in the 1930's, large, remote parks were to be managed for a variety of resource uses. This park was originally roughly triangular, being oriented to the 200-mile Ootsa-Eutsuk Lakes Circuit. But the Alcan-Kemano Project in the 1960's resulted in Whitesail and Ootsa Lakes being converted to a large reservoir, and the Park boundaries being radically altered: the original triangle was truncated in the northeast and a southern leg was added, including the Rainbow Range, the Atnarko Valley and other areas south of the Dean River. In recognition of high wilderness values, Eutsuk Nature Conservancy (260,000 hectares) was established in northern Tweedsmuir in 1967, and the Rainbow Nature Conservancy (50,000 hectares), in 1970 in the southern portion of the park.

Today the Parks Division appears to want to upgrade Tweedsmuir Park to Class A to be consistent with its management of the park in recent years and to afford greater long-term protection. Before doing this, the Division believes that the park should contain only areas of relatively high recreational and conservation values, and that areas of low park values or with potentially severe management problems be deleted from the park or redesignated Recreation Areas. With this in mind, the Park Division has examined the following areas.

1. **The northern periphery of the park, situated north of the Eutsuk Nature Conservancy**

   Because this area's scenic values have suffered from the condition of Ootsa Reservoir (which is choked by drowned forest), the Parks Division considers it to have low park value. The Ministry of Forests indicates that its forest values are significant. The Ministry of Environment is concerned about caribou habitat.

2. **The Lindquist Lake Area**

   The Parks Division recognizes this as a scenic area but, indicates that it is similar to other areas in the park, although access is more difficult. The old Deer Horn mine on a ridge above Lindquist Lake has high mineral values but no valid claims presently exist. Some caribou calving has been recorded in this area.

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1. One member of the Committee, Ms. Valerie Kordyban, decided to absent herself in deliberations on the Tweedsmuir Park issue to avoid any perceived conflict of interest. The Committee did not consider that any such conflict existed but respected her decision to abstain from the discussion.

3. **The central area, between the southern boundary of the Eutsuk Nature Conservancy and the Dean River**

   The Parks Division considers park values in this area to be low. In addition, mountain pine beetles and forest fires present a problem in that decades of fire suppression have resulted in a large accumulation of forest fuels which could result in a forest fire over a large area. The forest values are considered marginal, with long haul distances making the area inoperable at present. The Ministry of Environment considers its wildlife value to be significant due to a relatively intact predator-prey system and moose habitat.

4. **The Dean River**

   One submission suggested that the remainder of the Dean River's canyon, being west of the present boundary, should be included in the park. However, it is very rugged and inaccessible. The entire Dean River has high recreational values.

5. **The western half of the Talchako River Valley**

   This area is rugged and has high scenic values. It also contains both forest values and mineral values.

6. **The eastern portion of the Rainbow Range**

   The straight line boundary in this area excludes about one-third of this highly scenic area, which has significant wildlife values.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Tweedsmuir is B.C.'s largest park and, being mostly undeveloped, represents probably the largest single block of designated wilderness in the province. As such, it has real value in ensuring the continued survival of species such as caribou and grizzly bear that require large areas of undisturbed habitat.

The Committee appreciates that resource information on Tweedsmuir Park is sparse and that many people on its periphery from Bella Coola, the Chilcotin, Ulgatcho and the Lakes region value its wilderness aspects, and depend on them for subsistence hunting and trapping or for commercial use.

Given the park's history and the apparent lack of urgency, the Committee believes that any changes to Tweedsmuir Park should be approached slowly.

The park's straight line eastern boundary has been criticized. The Committee concluded that, while the boundary may be unnatural over much of its length, it can be readily identified. A height-of-land boundary would be difficult to identify in the rolling terrain of the Nechako Plateau.

The Committee was concerned about the Park's role in the annual migration of the Eutsuk and Rainbow caribou herds and was not convinced that the Parks Division had adequately considered this in proposing deletions. The Committee believes strongly that the caribou give value to the park and the community. Since this area provides the province with the best opportunity to retain Woodland Caribou, the

Committee recommends the following:

1. The study of the Eutsuk caribou herd now underway be continued until the Wildlife Branch has adequate information to identify the areas that need to be protected to ensure caribou survival, both within and outside the park.

2. No lands identified by the Parks Division as having low park value along Ootsa and Whitesail Lakes should be deleted until a management agreement has been reached among the Wildlife Branch, the Parks Division, and the Ministry of Forests to cover the Eutsuk caribou herd and its range.

3. Following the agreement referred to in (2), lands identified as having low park value along Ootsa and Whitesail Lakes not needed for protecting the caribou, could be deleted from the Park and added to the Provincial Forest: this might include the lands around Lindquist Lake, where the Deer Horn Mine is located.

4. If the Committee's recommendation regarding a wilderness designation is accepted, the central belt of the Park on the Nechako Plateau identified by the Parks Division as having low park values should be designated a Wilderness Conservancy along with key areas of caribou winter range on its boundary to the east and north. If the recommendation is not accepted, the area should remain within the park, but be designated a Recreation Area, with management directed toward wildlife.

5. The remainder of the Rainbow Range should be added to the park and given Nature Conservancy status. The addition can be delineated by following the 1,300-metre contour from its intersection with the park boundary north of the Rainbow Range south to Beef Trail Creek, and then in a straight line southwest to the Park boundary.

6. In view of its international reputation among fishermen, the Dean River east of the park from the boundary to Abuntlet Lake should be designated a Recreation Corridor with the Parks Division as the managing agency; from the west boundary to the sea it should be designated a Scenic Corridor with the Ministry of Forests as the managing agency.

The Committee recognizes that the Parks Branch has not yet achieved a master plan for Tweedsmuir Park. **In the light of this it recommends:**

7. A master plan for the park should be completed before any changes are made in the boundaries. In view of the size of the park, the plan should be referred to the Advisory Council recommended by this Committee, if it is set up. Otherwise, it should be subject to a public review organized by the Parks Division. The plan should consider the various zoning designations within the park.

The Committee also recommends:

8. The Eutsuk and Rainbow blocks should be given Class A status except for the Class B areas presently associated with mining claims in the Eutsuk block. These should be designated Recreation Areas.

9. The southern portion of the park, bounded on the north by Tenas Lake and on the west by the height of land above Knot Lakes, should be designated a Nature Conservancy.

The Committee considered the question of the Nifty orebody, which may extend under the park. It recommends:

10. **Exploration to determine the extent of the Nifty orebody in Noosgulch Creek should be permitted within the park provided an agreement is reached with the owner that only subsurface mining under the Park will be permitted.**

11. **Native hunting and trapping rights within the park should be acknowledged.**

FIGURE 25

Tellyio Lake
Dam
Marilla
Dam
Clear Lake
Lake
WOODSMUIR
Wabiskaw Wilderness Area
PROVINCIAL
DISTRICT RANGE

Study Area #19: Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park

Background

This Class B Provincial Park, established in 1922 near Nelson in the Kootenay Region, contains about 26,000 hectares. It consists largely of alpine and subalpine country, containing the headwaters for drainages that radiate outwards in all directions, and over 30 small lakes.

Industrial roads give access to all four sides of the park. Trails lead from the ends of these roads into the popular lake basins inside the park. Hiking, fishing, camping, mountaineering, and cross-country skiing are the popular activities, and Kokanee Glacier is one of the most well-used wilderness mountain parks in the Provincial Park system. It is a favourite area for residents of the Kootenay region who find that it offers opportunities for family recreation. Its south-central section attracts most of the visitors.

As a Class B park, the area has a long history of mining activity. Throughout the park, many valid claims still exist, although most are presently inactive. Existing claimholders have the right to develop their properties under the TENER case.

The Parks Division is interested in adjusting the arbitrary boundaries to add areas of value to the park and to eliminate peripheral areas of low park value to benefit other resource managers and users. To this end, the Division submitted a map and the following text to the Wilderness Advisory Committee.

> "Key recreation features in the Gibson Lake and Wheeler Lake areas, and height of land boundaries to protect the recreation values of the alpine basins in Coffee Creek, the Blue Grouse Basin and Nilsik Creek drainage all warrant further consideration. Low park values in the lower Collins Creek area, Woodbury Creek, the northeast corner of the park, the Blacktail Creek area, Timber Creek and Lemon Creek are all potential candidates for boundary amendments. Although detailed boundary reviews are not complete it is expected that addition areas could balance closely with deletion area. Several existing mineral claims are included in areas of low park value; others could be acquired or converted to Recreation Area status to permit further evaluation."

The Committee has heard a wide spectrum of opinion regarding Kokanee Glacier Park. At one extreme are those who would like to see the park converted to Class A and enlarged, with no areas deleted; at the other extreme are those who would like to see the park reopened to new mineral exploration and claim staking. But neither position was supported by substantial information.

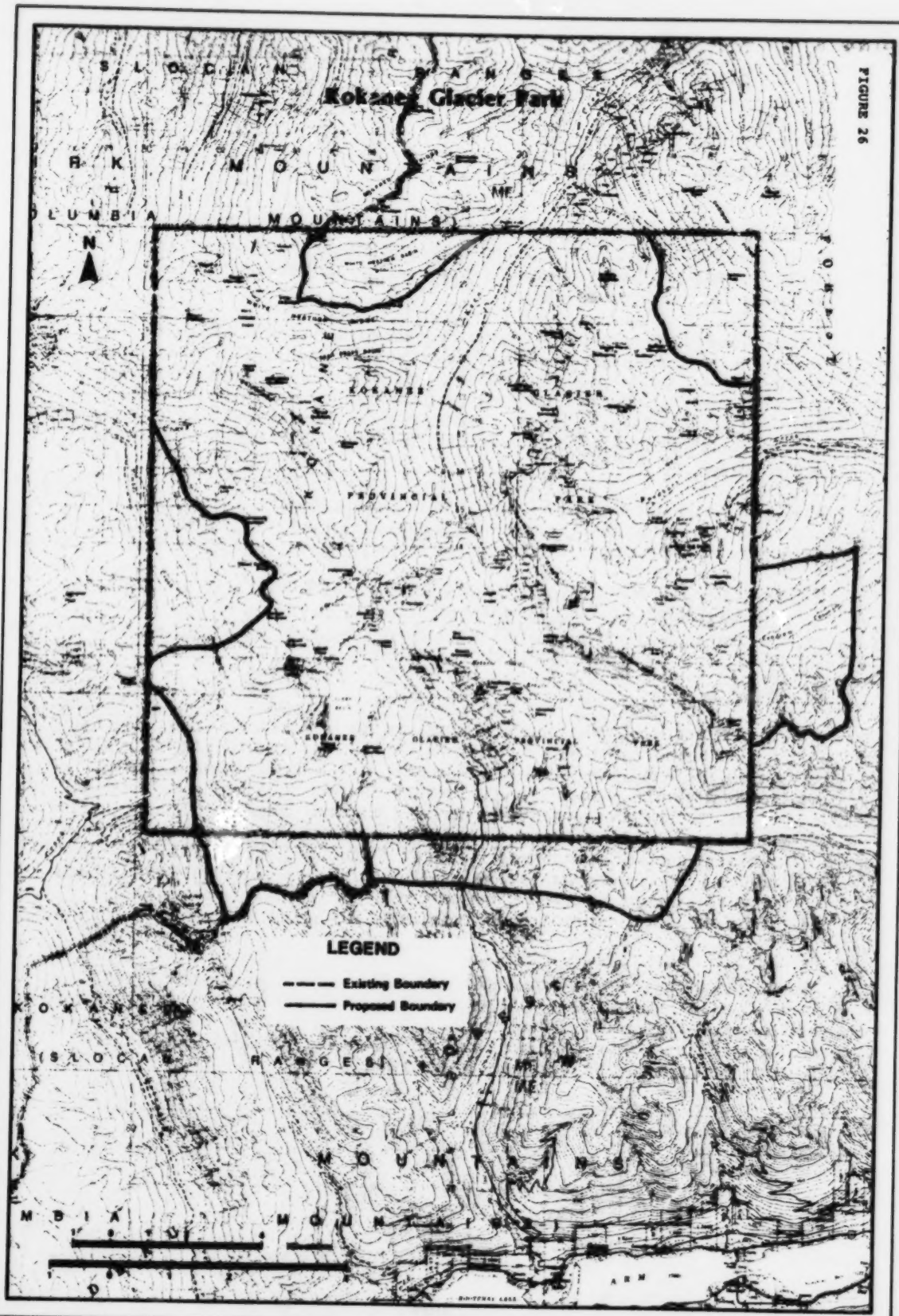

Kokanee Glacier Park
LEGEND
Existing Boundary
Proposed Boundary
N

FIGURE 26

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Committee recommends:

1. Rationalization of the rectangular boundaries is acceptable in principle provided (1) it is based on an adequate assessment of park and resource values, and (2) the proposed changes are reviewed in a public process.

2. The proposed additions at Wheeler Lake and along the southern edge of the park should proceed since they increase park values, but an addition at the northwest corner may be marginal given adjacent mining interests.

3. The proposed deletions at Caribou Pass, Blacktail Creek, Timber Creek and Lemon Creek which would not impair park values and would resolve several forestry-related issues should be accepted.

4. The Parks Division should complete a plan for the park showing all proposed changes in boundary and zoning.

5. The plan should define the core area (proposed by Parks Division) in which all mining claims should be acquired by the Crown with the objective of Class A designation; and the surrounding area should be designated a Recreation Area, until the claims lapse or the claims are acquired by the Crown.

6. The plan should be referred to a public review process in the region.

Study Area #20: Wells Gray Provincial Park

Background

Wells Gray is a large Class A Provincial Park north of Clearwater, containing 530,000 hectares, and occupying most of the watershed of the Clearwater River. Most of the park is roadless and substantially undisturbed by mankind. Its boundaries mostly follow drainage divides.

The natural features for which Wells Gray Park has long been famous are numerous. It has extensive areas of rugged mountain terrain, largely unaffected and unvisited by modern man; major lakes, rivers and watersheds in a completely natural state; numerous major and minor waterfalls and cataracts; a wide variety of plant species; significant fish and wildlife resources; entire ecosystems, unaffected by development; a complex and fascinating geological history; and outstanding volcanic, glacial, and other geologic features. Its rugged terrain, large size and the limited road access have ensured its substantially wilderness state.

In conjunction with the recent development of a park master plan, the Parks Division has indicated that several areas adjacent to the present park should be considered for addition to the park. The Division has also identified one area within the park as having low park value and therefore as being a candidate for deletion. These areas are described here.

1. Trophy Mountain

   Situated south of the park, this 9,000 hectare alpine area holds high recreational and ecological values. While the lower slopes posess significant forest values, the key recreational interests are above treeline. Apparently minerals occur in the area, but little information was received about them. The area is popular among snowmobilers and hikers. The Parks Division suggests that his area warrants inclusion in the park, although it is likely that snowmobiling would then be considered an incompatible use.

2. Spanish Creek - Flourmill Volcanoes

   This area, consisting of about 10,000 hectares on the park's southwestern boundary, has been studied by the Parks Division because of its alpine values and volcanic features, which have attracted many visitors over the years. The Parks Division suggests that this area be included in the park because of its appeal to tourists and scientists. It can be reached by road from the west.

3. McAndrew Lake

   This area of about 100 to 150 hectares is adjacent to the northeastern boundary, and could be used in the future as a staging area and gateway for trips into the park.

4. Clearwater River

   The Parks Division has suggested that the Clearwater River south of the park, be recognized and protected as a recreational corridor. It is one of the best rafting opportunities in southern B.C. and remains in a wild state almost to its confluence with the Thompson River. This plan would not conflict with existing land uses but would ensure that aesthetic qualities were maintained in years to come.

5. Mahood-Pendleton Lake Area

   The Mahood-Pendleton Area is the southwestern leg of the park. The Pendleton Lakes area was logged at an earlier time and park values are low. The slopes north of Mahood Lake are an important deer range. The Ministry of Environment is concerned that it be adequately buffered from road access. If the Pendleton Lakes area were deleted from the park it could be added to the Provincial Forest.

The Wilderness Advisory Committee is also interested in the present extent and boundaries of the Murtle Lake Nature Conservancy Area. This status preserves wilderness values, but apparently it also precludes road access within reasonable hiking distance of the Goat Peaks area. Thus, this boundary might need to be reconsidered. North of Azure Lake, a major mountain block which offers substantial wilderness opportunities, might warrant more formal recognition by being made a Nature Conservancy.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. McAndrew Lake should be added to the park as a small entry site and designated Class A.

2. The Spanish Creek - Flourmill Area, as defined in the Deferred Planning Area Study, should be added to the park with Class A status, being an area of interest with minimal resource conflicts.

3. The Trophy Mountain Area, using a boundary based generally on the 1750 metres contour, which approximates the limit of the operable forest, should be added to the Park and designated Class A.

   This proposed boundary should be defined by the Parks Division before the end of 1987 and be reviewed publicly and by resource agencies. In setting the boundary, the winter range needs of caribou and special features should be considered.

4. The Clearwater River should be protected to its junction with the North Thompson River. Adjacent to the park, this can readily be achieved by extending the park's boundary from midchannel of the Mahood and Clearwater Rivers to approximately the 1,000 metre contour south of the river.

South of the park, the river and its canyon should be designated a Recreation Corridor under the management of the Parks Division.

5. On Mahood Lake, the present boundary on the southern shore should be moved to the northern shore to reduce management problems with upland owners.

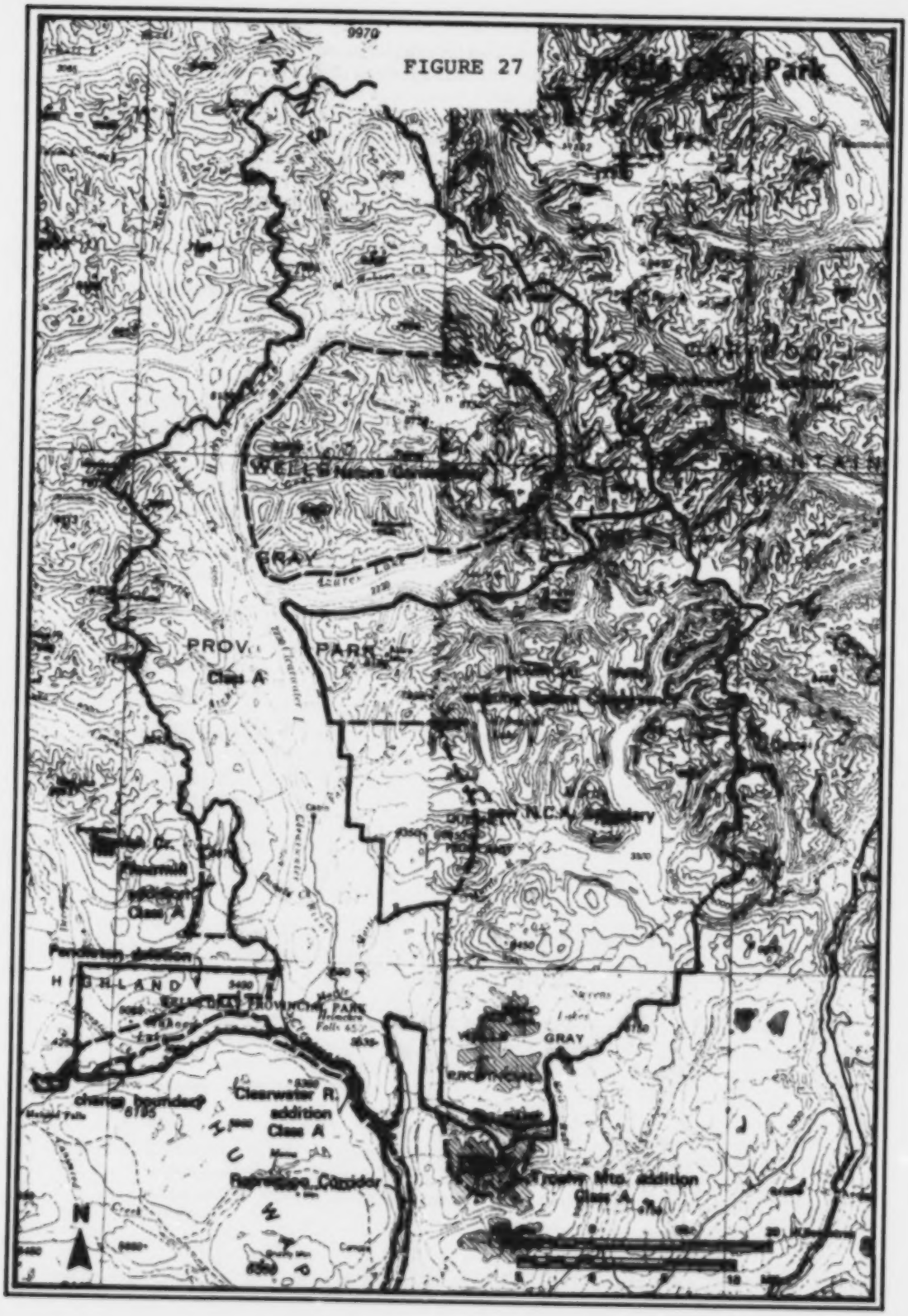
6. The boundary of the Mahood Lake panhandle should be adjusted to delete the area north of the height of land above Mahood Lake. This area, incorporating Pendleton Lakes, should be added to the Provincial Forest.

7. The boundaries of the "Murtle Lake Nature Conservancy" should be reviewed with a view to changing the western boundary to exclude the area west of Killpill Mountain and south of Ray Lake and Goat Peaks. The area excluded should retain Class A status.

8. The area north of Azure Lake should be designated the Braithwaite Nature Conservancy, or Wilderness Conservancy, if the recommended wilderness designation is accepted and hunting is acceptable.

   It should be roughly bounded by the east side of Hobson Lake, the north side of Azure Lake, the Azure River to Braithwaite Creek, Braithwaite Icefield and East Creek.

FIGURE 27


WELLS
GRAY
PROV.
PARK
Class A
Clearwater R.
addition
Class A
Trapper Mtn. addition
Class A
GRAY
N

Study Area #21: Kwadacha Wilderness Provincial Park

Background

The Kwadacha Wilderness Provincial Park in the northern Rocky Mountains, was established in 1973, as a Class A park and contains about 170,000 hectares. It is a rugged mountain area featuring three major lakes, numerous peaks and glaciers and the upper watersheds of the Warneford River, the North Kwadacha River and the Muskwa River and the Tuchodi River. While broadly representative of the Muskwa Ranges landscape, Kwadacha Wilderness Park was created without a detailed assessment of natural, recreation and resource values.

Since the park was established, visitation has been light; most of the visitors have been the clients of the outfitter based in the area. But, recently it has become a regionally popular destination for fly-in fishing and hunting, and its use is expected to increase further as mineral and forest access roads are developed. A road link will probably exist between Fort Ware and Prince George by the mid-1990's. Due to the distance from management centres, the Park and Outdoor Recreation Division provides little direct management.

The park is within the Treaty 8 Territory with regard to native interests.

The Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division has determined that two areas included in the park—the upper Tuchodi drainage area and the Alcock-Warneford River area—do not contribute significant recreational or natural values.

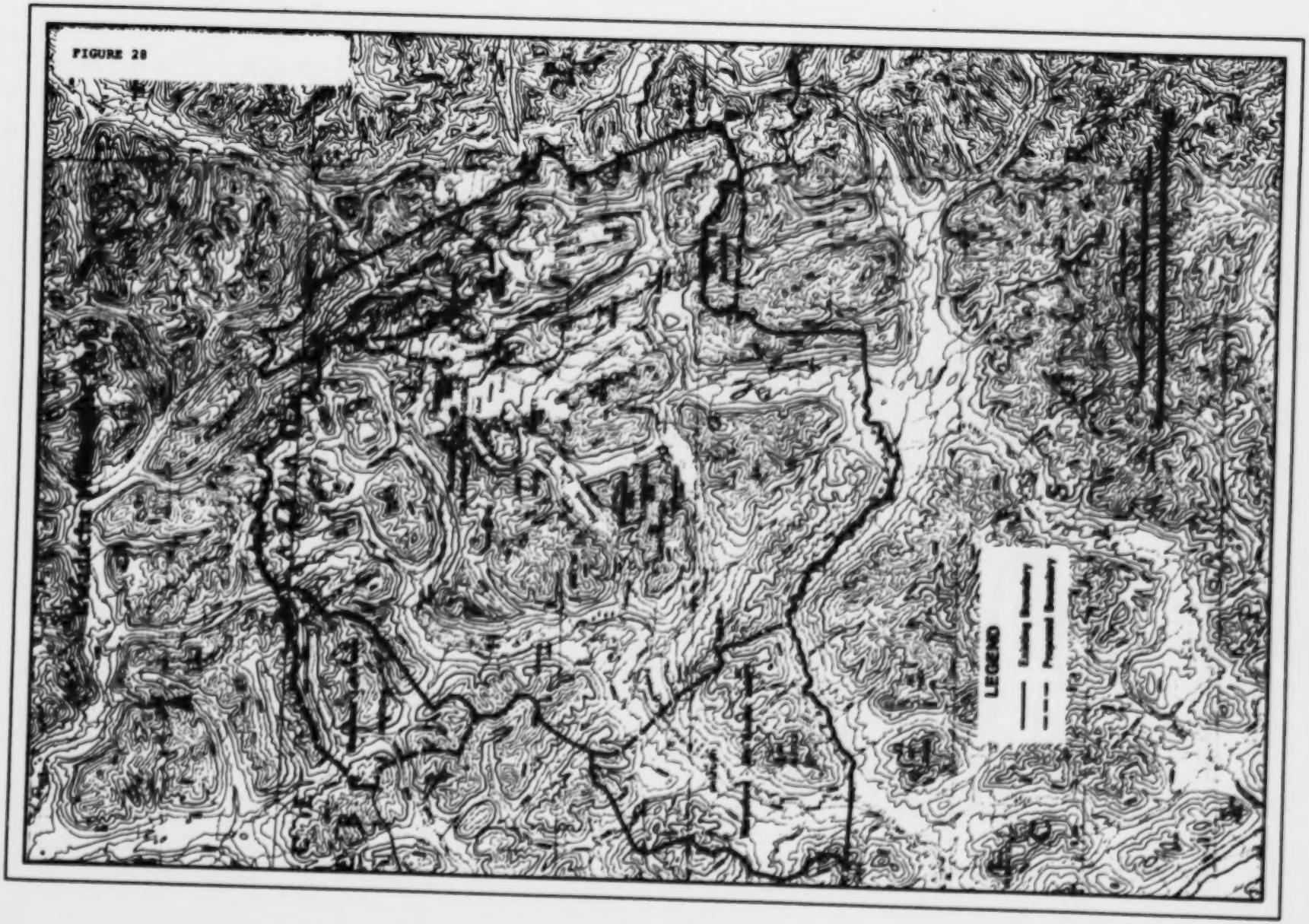
The small portion of the Tuchodi basin within Kwadacha Park is open alpine, encircled by the slopes of the Rocky Mountains continental divide. Its terrain restricts access through to the Muskwa and Warneford drainages. Other than as viewed from an aircraft, it contains no significant park values.

Park values in the Alcock-Warneford River area are also low, though it serves some purpose as a buffer area. However, considerable evidence exists of massive lead-zinc, silver and barite mineral occurrences in the Mount Alcock area, and extensive mineral claims have been staked adjacent to the park's boundaries. Furthermore, a forest company has expressed interest in developing a road along the north side of the Kwadacha River to access timber south of the present park boundary. This area could be significant for wildlife, but little information presently exists.

The Weissener Lake Area,northwest of the present boundary, apparently offers scenic and recreational values, but little information is available at present. The Parks Division has suggested it be added to the park. If road access approaches the park's southwestern corner, as expected, addition of this area would increase the park's wilderness values.

The Fern Lake area and surrounding alpine areas are described by the Parks Division as containing some of the park's most significant recreational features. Adjusting park boundaries here would add more of these features to the park.

FIGURE 28



Conclusions and Recommendations

The boundary problems presented to the Committee reflect the haste in which the park was created.

The Committee concluded that the high potential for mineralization warranted revision of the park boundaries, but it is reluctant to repeat the mistake of earlier years by recommending specific new boundaries without study. **It therefore recommends:**

1. The boundaries of Kwadacha Park should be revised to exclude the mineralized area in the southwest corner.

2. Before a new boundary is drawn, the Parks Division and Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources should work jointly to determine the limits of the mineralized area. But the new boundary in this area should not be determined solely on the basis of mineralization; it should consider the importance of low elevation lands in this region for wildlife, particularly around Aramis and other small lakes, and leave a buffer to protect the park's core area from easy access.

3. The other boundaries need further study before any decisions are made. The following changes appear to have merit but before being adopted should be examined more closely:

   - Deletion of upper Tuchodi;
   - Addition of Weissener Creek drainage:
   - Addition of alpine areas south of Lombard Peak;
   - Deletion of a strip of corridor along the north side of the Kwadacha River to provide for a logging access road.

4. The Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division should submit its package of proposed changes to a public review process such as recommended in Chapter 4 of this report.

5. The Class A status of the park should be confirmed, and it should be designated a Wilderness Conservancy.

6. The Parks Division should consider contracting some management responsibilities to a local group to ensure that wilderness values are protected.

Study Area #22: Purcell Wilderness Conservancy

Background

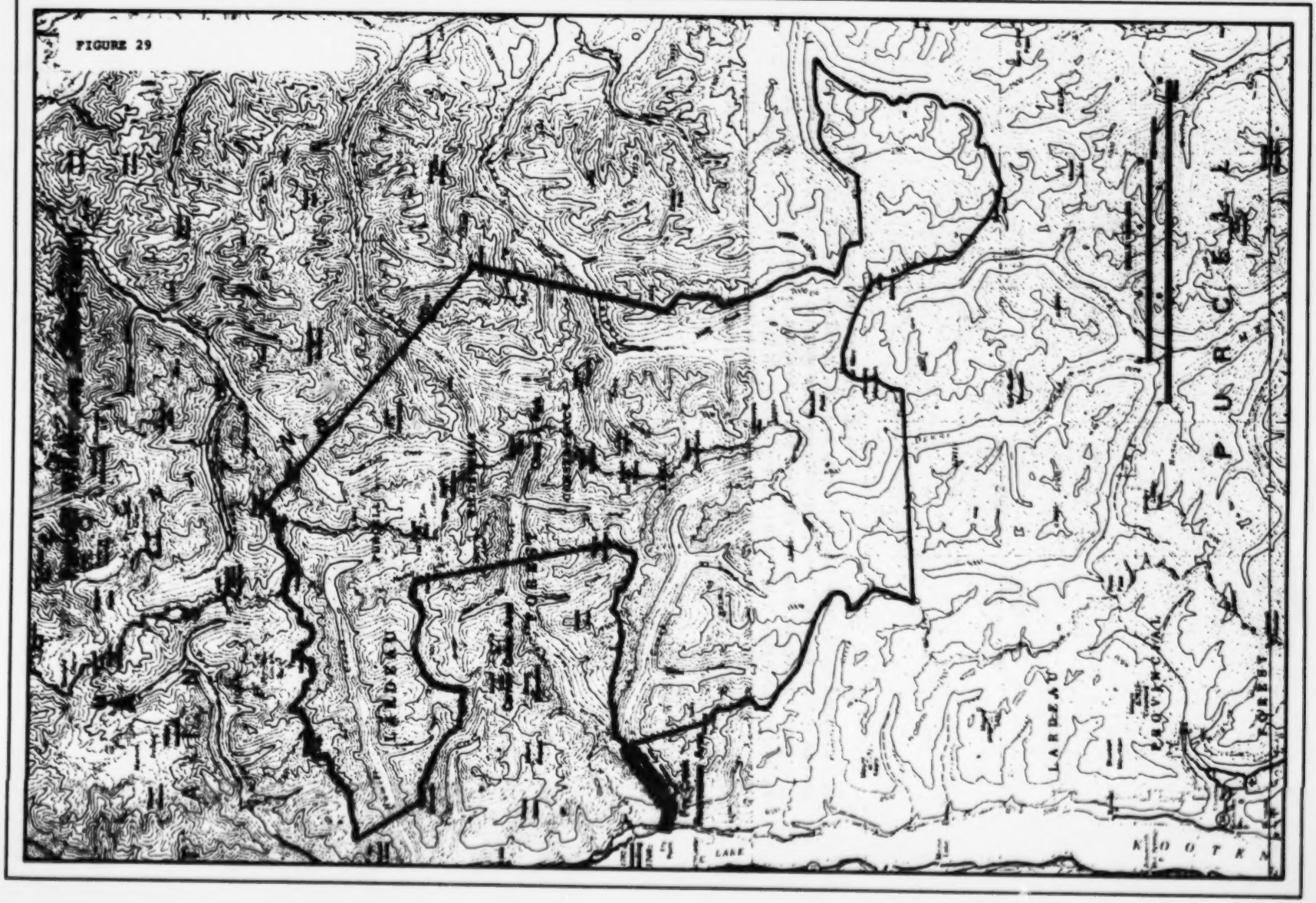
This mountainous area in the Kootenays was designated a recreational wilderness in 1974 under the Environment and Land Use Act following an inter-agency study of resource values. It contains approximately 130,000 hectares and is managed by the Parks Division.

The conservancy is well known for its alpine scenery, subalpine valleys, and wildlife. A number of guide-outfitters are licenced to operate within it and value it as one of the few roadless parts of the east Kootenay region. Hiking, hunting and mountaineering are major recreational pursuits here. The Earl Grey Pass trail, of historical importance, crosses the northern portion of the area.

The existing boundaries were drawn after a government analysis and are intended to exclude known areas of high industrial value while protecting the highest wildlife, alpine recreation and historic values. Consequently, most of the Purcell Wilderness Conservancy is above 1650-metre contour to avoid conflicts with the forest industry. The major forestry issue though has been access to the upper Carney Creek watershed. The area is outside the Conservancy, but economical road access up Fry Creek is obstructed by the Fry Creek Recreation Area which prevents construction of a road through the canyon. The heads of some valleys also contain forest values of interest to Crestbrook Forest Industries. Some mineral claims also exist inside the area, particularly in the vicinity of Mt. Findlay, Radiant Peak, Mt. Alton and the southwestern corner, and the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources considers the southern two-thirds of the conservancy to have moderate to high mineral potential.

Since the conservancy was established, its future has been uncertain, because the reserve from mineral claim staking requires annual renewal. Management has been assigned to the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, under Section 6.1 of the Park Act, but no management strategy or master plan has yet been developed. Little additional technical information has been assembled about the area since it was set aside 12 years ago. A biophysical study of natural values is currently underway, but is not expected to be completed until 1987.

FIGURE 29



Conclusions and Recommendations

The Conservancy was created in the aftermath of controversy over resource conflict in the Purcell Range in the 1970's. Representatives of the local forest and mining industries claim consultation was inadequate when its boundaries were established and point to the irregular boundary as evidence. But those responsible who defined the boundary state that it was selected to minimize resource conflict. The mining industry, despite having had access to the area for many years, and despite the limited number of claims in the Conservancy, would have liked the opportunity to prospect with modern methods before the Conservancy was established.

The Committee recommends that:

1. No changes should be made to the boundaries at this time as site-specific information covering all resources is inadequate to justify changes.

2. The Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division and other government agencies should complete the biophysical study and any other studies, such as mineral potential, that are necessary to allow fully informed discussion on the optimum boundaries. These studies should be completed by 1990 and used for preparing a master plan.

3. Before 1990, government should complete a detailed review of the benefits and costs of alternate strategies for Carney Creek drainage, including –

   - permitting a road up Fry Creek, either at a low elevation or above the Recreation Area;

   - subsidizing construction of a road in an alternative location and subsidizing hauling costs;

   - inclusion of Carney Creek within the Conservancy.

4. The Parks Division should submit a master plan and related information to the public review process recommended in this report.

5. As soon as practical the Conservancy should be designated a Class A Park.

6. The present mineral reserve should be maintained on an annual basis until resource studies and boundary reviews have been completed. When all boundary decisions have been made, it should be established on a permanent basis.

7. If owners of claims within the Conservancy wish to exercise their rights (as established by the Tener case), the areas of the claims should be designated Recreation Areas and exploration permitted.

8. The Earl Grey Pass Trail should be designated a Heritage Trail under the Heritage Conservation Act.

Study Area #23: Stone Mountain Provincial Park - Wokkpash Valley

Background

The Wokkpash Valley is about 20 kilometres south of the Alaska Highway in the northern Rocky Mountains. It adjoins the southwestern boundary of Stone Mountain Park, which straddles the highway approximately 120 kilometres west of Fort Nelson.

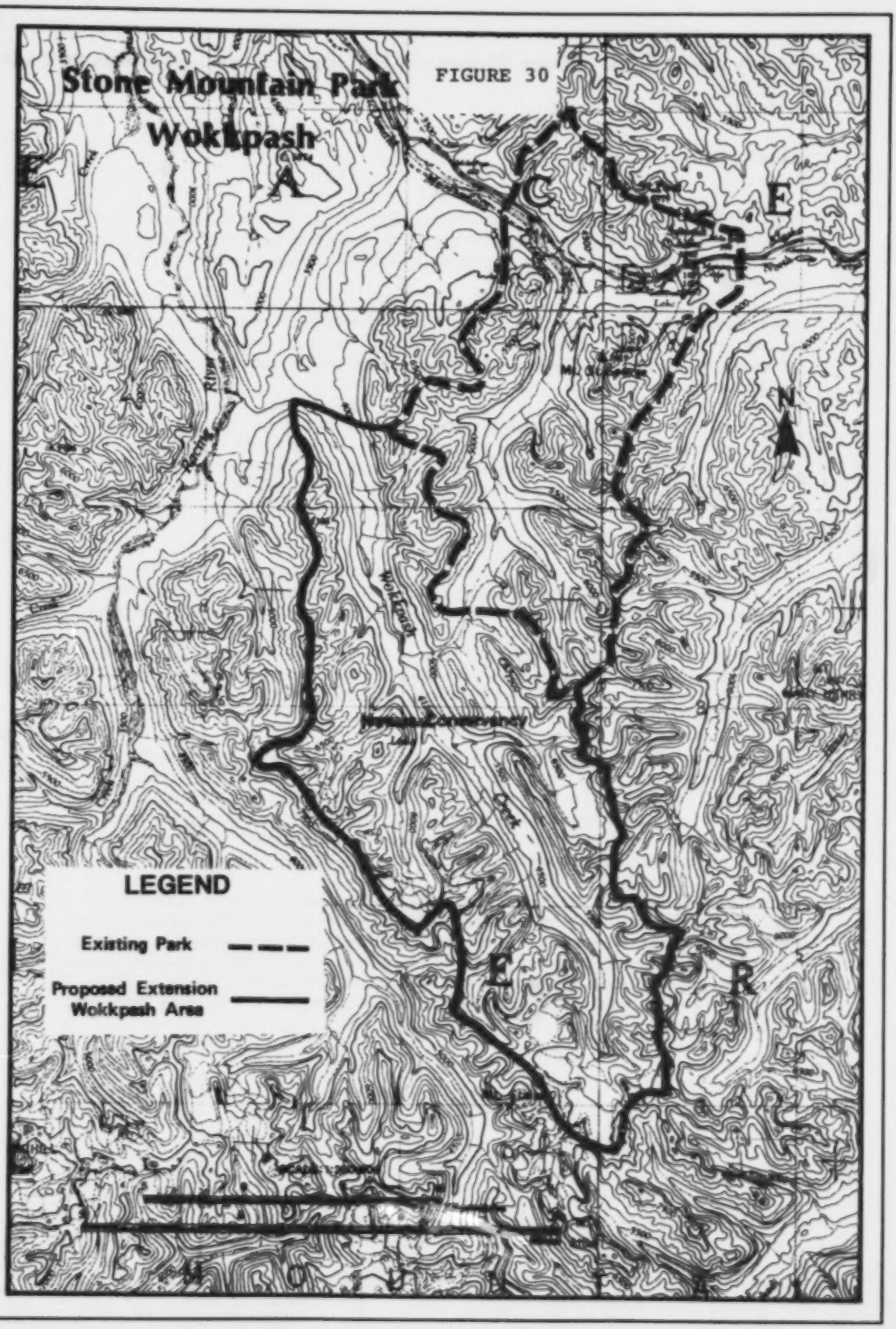
Stone Mountain Park, consisting of about 26,000 hectares, was established in 1957. It has recently been upgraded to Class A park status under the provincial **Park Act**: however, it lacks the significant natural attractions that encourage tourism and backcountry recreation.

The Wokkpash area has long been recognized as having high scenic and recreational values. It was part of an extensive park land reserve from 1945 to 1955, which included Stone Mountain Park, Muncho Lake Park and much more territory. Public awareness of the values of the area emerged in the 1960's. In 1969, a twenty-chain-wide reserve was established around Wokkpash Lake, and in 1977 a substantial mineral reserve was created.

The Parks Division has proposed that 37,800 hectares in Wokkpash Valley be designated a Recreation Area. The boundaries would be largely formed by the drainage area of the Wokkpash River and its headwater tributaries. Outstanding mountain scenery is a backdrop for several significant natural features: Wokkpash Gorge with its 100-metre tall hoodoos, which line the main river for 5 kilometres; glacier-blue Wokkpash Lake with its excellent fishing; Forlorn Gorge, a chasm 150 metres deep and only 25 metres wide; several tributary valleys with tiny lakes, waterfalls and limestone features (caves, etc.).

The area contains much exposed rock and ice, particularly along the southern and western boundaries. The alpine and subalpine vegetation exists but the elevation and northern climate allow for only a few stands of mature trees. Scrub birch and dwarf willow are the predominant shrub species, with a few pine and spruce interspersed. The open slopes provide habitat for Stone sheep, mountain goat, cariboo and grizzly bear as well as smaller mammals and rodents. Dolly Varden char are plentiful.

Despite being explored for decades, mineral occurrences have never been recorded, and independent survey of mineral potentials conducted in 1983/84 indicated a low mineral potential. No mineral claims exist. Commercial forest values are negligible, and the area is largely excluded from the Liard Provincial Forest. It has one trapline and is part of a guiding territory. It also falls within the western fringe of Treaty 8 Territory, and is therefore subject to traditional native rights to hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering.


Stone Mountain Park
Wokkpash
FIGURE 30
LEGEND
Existing Park
Proposed Extension
Wokkpash Area
N

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Committee has concluded that the Wokkpash Valley clearly warrants park status. The area offers extremely high value to the Provincial Park system. Its scenic and natural features are of national and international significance and can be expected to attract both guided and unguided visitors. The terrain is well suited to hiking and riding, and there are no resource conflicts. **Therefore, the Committee recommends:**

1. The Wokkpash Valley should be added to Stone Mountain Park with Class A status.

2. The Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division should complete a public master plan for the whole of Stone Mountain Park within two years of the Wokkpash area being added.

   This master plan should emphasize the protection and management of the Wokkpash area as a wilderness area, and should establish a Wokkpash Nature Conservancy Area over all or the majority of the newly added area.

3. The Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division should review the benefits and costs of adding of the McDonald Creek access corridor to the park.

4. The Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division should consider contracting some management responsibilities to a local group to ensure that wilderness values are protected.

Study Area #24: Pacific Rim National Park

Background

This national park on the west coast of Vancouver Island, has been in the making since 1969. The first two phases, Long Beach and the Broken Islands, have been established. A third phase, involving the famous West Coast Trail (from Pachena to Port Renfrew) and the Nitinat Lake area, and a fourth phase, involving a small area at Kennedy Lake, have been under negotiation for several years.

The submissions made to the Wilderness Advisory Committee were primarily concerned with the Phase Three addition. Agreement between the federal and provincial Governments on the boundaries has existed for several years. On-going negotiations have involved these two senior govenments (B.C. Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing and Parks Canada) and 138 separate title holders. The principle title holders are forest companies. Early in the process, these companies agreed to refrain from harvesting in the area under negotiation, provided alternative areas were found. But as negotiations were not completed, the forest companies have not been able to proceed with harvesting in either the replacement areas or the areas within the park.

At this time, most parties have agreed to the compensation package, though British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. would still prefer to see the Nitinat Lakes area reduced. The International Woodworkers of America is also concerned about the expected loss of jobs from the local forest industry. The land is extremely valuable for timber production; and due to its low elevation, it offers the additional benefit of winter harvesting.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Committee has concluded that the basic elements for agreement are in place and that its completion would remove a major source of frustration for forest companies, recreationists and others.

Therefore, the Committee recommends:

1. The proposed boundaries of the Phase Three addition should be accepted, including the minor modification near Cheewhat Lake. These boundaries are outlined on the attached map.

2. Compensation arrangements should be completed promptly, and part of the funds transferred from the federal to the provincial government to acquire this area should be directed to intensify silviculture in the vicinity of the park.

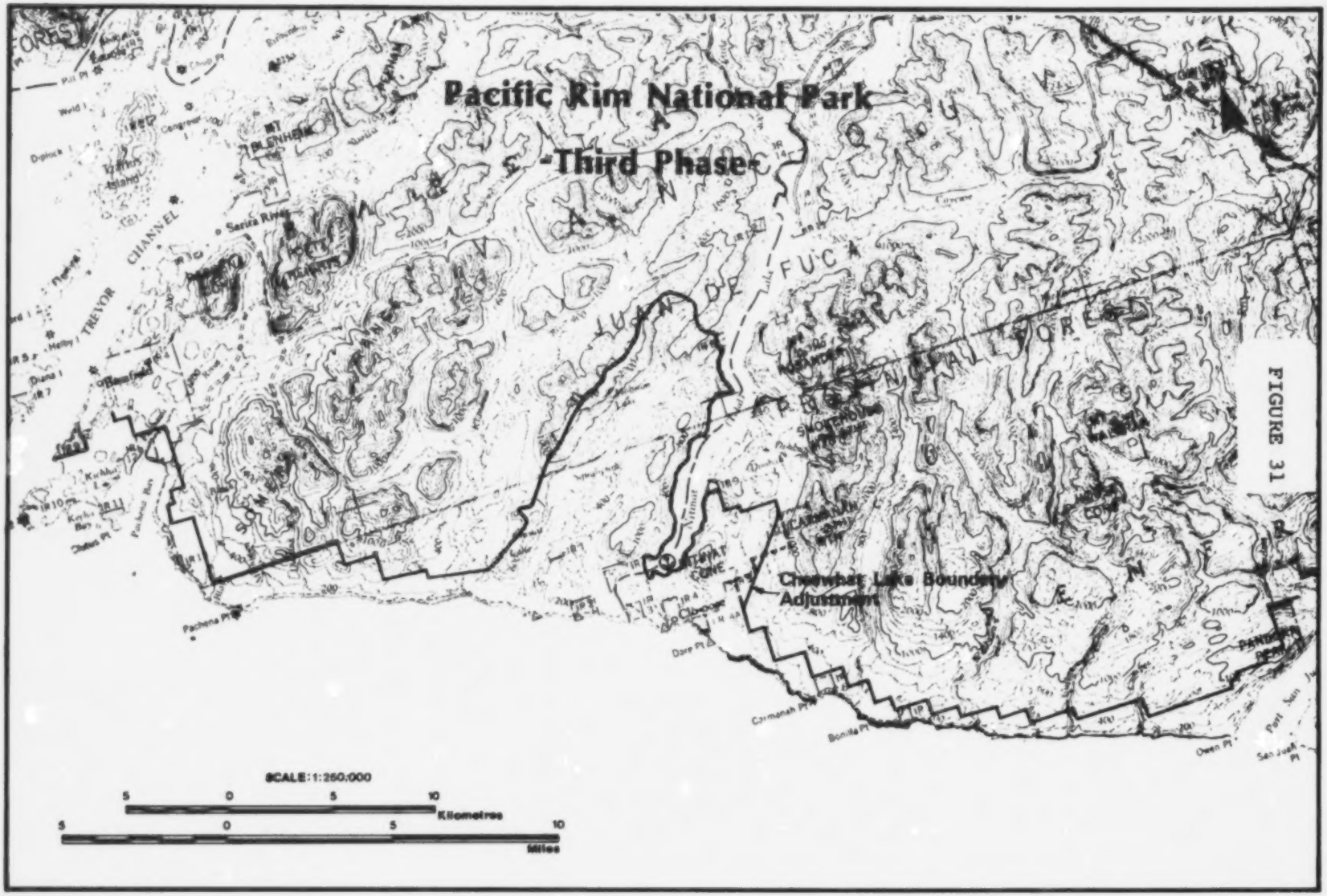

Pacific Rim National Park
-Third Phase-
Cheewhat Lake Boundary Adjustment
SCALE: 1:250,000
5 0 5 10
Kilometres
5 0 5 10
Miles

FIGURE 31

Chapter 6: Concluding Comments

Conservation has been the guiding philosophy of resource management in British Columbia for a long time. Often called the "gospel of efficiency", the basic idea of this philosophy is to make full use of renewable resources on a sustainable basis. We manage our forests, our fish and wildlife, and our agricultural lands in this way. Combined with the concept of multiple use—the sacrifice of some of the benefits to be gained from each resource to obtain the greatest social benefit in the aggregate—conservation has been an invaluable ethic for the development of this province's potential.

In recent decades, three factors have led to a growing realization that conservation should be supplemented with the notion of preservation. First, in the long-term interest of conservation, some remnants of the natural environment must be preserved to provide both a benchmark against which to measure the effect of man's activities, and to provide a reservoir of species and genetic diversity on which to draw in case of need. Second, for cultural reasons, there is merit in preserving some parts of the natural environment as reminders of our heritage. Third, and perhaps most widely appreciated, natural settings need to be preserved for their value as places in which to enjoy the sharp contrast of nature to the artificiality of our increasingly urban lives.

It is never easy to change the prevailing wisdom, but fortunately, British Columbia began to think in terms of preservation years ago. We already enjoy an excellent parks system, which includes many areas that fully qualify as wilderness in any sense of the word. Our network of ecological reserves is without parallel in the world.

The Committee's task was essentially to decide how much to add to the already well-established systems rather than to embark on what well might have been a salvage operation for too little, too late. We had the luxury of asking "how much is enough" and of envisioning a lasting wilderness mosaic.

For these reasons, we felt that, in several instances, we could afford to take an "incremental" approach, deferring some of the decision-making steps until better grounds were available for choosing the prudent course. We were conscious also that the mechanisms for making decisions need improving before some of the decisive steps are taken. The mechanisms we have recommended, or their equivalent, are urgently needed if the large number of proposals in the future is to be handled effectively and expeditiously. If the delays that have characterized the past decade are repeated, the public will be continually frustrated. Wilderness is now a major public issue in British Columbia and will not go away.

We appreciate that many of our recommendations will pose problems of implementation, and as the problems are resolved, it may seem wise to take a different course. We are, nevertheless, convinced that what we have recommended are the appropriate steps to take now if we are to achieve the twin goals of orderly economic development and an enviable quality of life.

We feel privileged to have been asked to serve on the Committee. We have learned a good deal from the many who contributed to our labours and from our experience working together. As a group of eight individuals with widely different backgrounds and perspectives, we have in many ways been a small mirror reflecting the wide diversity of opinion in the province.

Getting our minds around all the issues and reaching consensus has been hard work, and we have frequently had to remind ourselves that our shared convictions far outweigh our differences. The fact that we present this report unanimously brings us great satisfaction.

Appendix A

ORIGINAL PRESS RELEASE

APPENDIX A: ORIGINAL PRESS RELEASE

Province of British Columbia

NEWS RELEASE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

RELEASED: October 18, 1985

CONTACT: Dick Melville
387-1337

WILDERNESS COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Environment Minister Austin Pelton today announced the appointment of a Special Advisory Committee on wilderness preservation to review land use issues in 16 key areas of the province and provide recommendations to government.

"Since assuming the environment portfolio, I have become increasingly aware of a number of land use issues in which competing claims must be resolved -- the most prominent being the South Moresby area," Pelton said.

"Over the past two months, I have visited this truly magnificent area twice and have been impressed with its splendor. As I have said previously, I am personally persuaded that South Moresby is an area that must be preserved to the greatest extent possible. It truly is the jewel in the crown.

"However, I recognize that there are many people who legitimately feel just as, or even more, strongly about preserving other wilderness areas," Pelton added.

"I also recognize there is a need to balance the concern for wilderness preservation with the jobs of those whose livelihood is dependent on the use of the limited resource base of the province.

"I have been the recipient of strong representations concerning many areas in the Province. On the one hand, there are those who argue for total preservation. On the other, I have heard from equally respected British Columbians who advocate maximum resource use -- even to the point of urging resource extraction in those areas which are currently subject to special preservation status.

. . . /2

"Though we continue to make strides to diversify our economy, the fact remains that resources are the foundation of our livelihood. They are also the foundation of our life-style.

"I think every British Columbian recognizes the need to strike a balance between the preservation of land in its natural state and the extraction and processing of resources," the Minister said.

Pelton said the special committee in its review of the 16 areas will take into consideration the views of the public and all interested groups.

"It is important that any decision made in this area result from a process in which everyone concerned has confidence," Pelton said.

The committee will accept briefs and submissions from the public. Its recommendations to the Environment and Land Use Committee of Cabinet will be made public.

Pelton, chairman of ELUC, said the process will be comprehensive and result in a thorough examination of all the issues involved in each of the 16 areas.

"It has become clear that the South Moresby issue does not stand alone and that we can't look at the questions surrounding its use in isolation," Pelton said.

"I think it important that we now make a concerted effort to undertake a planned, comprehensive and balanced approach to this whole issue of wilderness preservation."

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APPENDIX A: ORIGINAL PRESS RELEASE

Members of the committee are: Bryan Williams, Q.C., a partner in the law firm of Swinton & Co.; Dr. W.R. Derrick Sewell, a professor in the Department of Geography at the University of Victoria; Dr. Peter Larkin, Associate Vice-President of Research at the University of British Columbia, Professor F.L.C. (Les) Reed, Professor of Forestry at UBC and Valerie Kordyban, lawyer and President of Carrier Lumber.

"In addition, I will also be asking the International Woodworkers of America and the Mining Association of B.C. to submit to me a list of names from which I will select an additional two committee members," said the Minister. (Roger Stanyer, Saul Rothman, and Ken Farquharson were subsequently appointed.)

Pelton said he has asked the committee, which will be chaired by Bryan Williams to submit its report within three months.

In the case of the South Moresby proposal, the Minister noted that during the three-month study period, some logging will continue, but it will be restricted to Lyell Island and will not include the environmentally-sensitive area around Windy Bay which will remain untouched.

"Not to continue with logging operations in this limited capacity during the course of the committee's deliberations would be unfair to those whose livelihoods are dependent on the forest base," Pelton said.

The special committee's terms of reference are:

"Having regard to the existing limits on, and the best use of, the forest, mineral, agricultural, water and fish resources of the Province, which of the attached (16) areas or parts thereof are of such recreational, ecological or aesthetic importance that they should be excluded from these uses, taking into account existing rights and the costs that would be incurred by the people of British Columbia as a result of such exclusions. . . /4

"In carrying out its examinations, the committee shall also address the boundaries of eight existing parks so as to determine if any adjustments are in the public interest."

In making the announcement, Pelton released a list of the 16 areas, as well as the 8 parks, to be examined by the committee.

"Although it is not my personal view that current park boundaries are inappropriate, it has been suggested by some outside of government that such is the case," said Pelton.

"Those groups -- including the IWA and the Mining Association of B.C. -- feel that, in some cases, existing boundaries may not accommodate the best use of our resources; may have been drawn arbitrarily, without full consideration of the alternatives, and, could be adjusted in a manner that would enhance recreational opportunities and increase the supply of available resources.

"Therefore, after consulting with my colleague, Tony Brummet, the Minister of Lands, Parks and Housing, I have also asked the committee to examine the boundaries of seven provincial parks and the Pacific Rim national park."

Pelton said he believes the review process -- which he said will give a full and detailed examination of all issues involved -- will result in recommendations which are fair and workable, and which take into account the varying interests of all involved.

- 30 -

1900:

Appendix B

CURRENT B.C. FORESTLAND AND PROTECTED LANDS

TERMINOLOGY AND LEGISLATION

APPENDIX B

CURRENT B.C. FORESTLAND AND PROTECTED LANDS TERMINOLOGY AND LEGISLATION

CANADA WILDLIFE ACT

This Act allows for the Federal government to work with other governments and private agencies to conserve and manage wildlife under their authority as is given in the British North America Act.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Designation	NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREAS	S.10	Canadian Wildlife Service/Fish and Wildlife Branch	Areas purchased by or gifted to the Federal Government and usually associated with Provincial reserve lands. They are established for research, conservation and interpretation in respect of migrating birds or, with agreement of the Government of the Province having an interest therein, other wildlife.	Marshall Stephenson N.W.A. (Little Qualicum River) Alaksan N.W.A. (Reifel Island) Vaseux N.W.A.

ECOLOGICAL RESERVES ACT

This Act empowers the Cabinet to reserve public lands for ecological purposes.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Tenure	PERMIT	S.2	Ecological Reserves Unit Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Research or educational use of an ecological reserve may be undertaken only when authorized by a permit issued by the Administrator of Ecological Reserves.	
Reservation	ECOLOGICAL RESERVE	S.2	Ecological Reserves Unit Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Areas established by Order-In-Council as ecological "benchmarks", gene pool reserves and/or areas of long term research and scientific study. Casual non-consumptive use is specifically allowed; however, activities such as hunting, fishing and camping are not allowed.	Cheland Island (Clayoquot Sound)

(Source: Land Allocation Terminology, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing)

ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE ACT

The Environment and Land Use Act gives the Provincial Cabinet powers to make orders and regulations to deal with any matter involving land use, as long as it acts within the constitutional jurisdiction of the Province.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Reservation	Wilderness Conservancy	S.6	Assigned to Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Established by Order-In-Council An expanse of natural environment which contains outstanding or representative examples of scenery and natural history uninfluenced by the activities of man, and which is particularly suitable for extensive primitive recreational use. Will be maintained as a roadless tract in which both natural and ecological communities are preserved intact and the progression of the natural systems may proceed without alienation.	Purcell Wilderness Conservancy (only example)

FOREST ACT

The main purposes of the Forest Act include modifying existing forest tenure agreements in order to encourage intensive forest management; providing measures for deleting areas and reducing allowable cuts to accommodate non-timber uses of Crown land; and, providing measures for increasing allowable cuts to recognize good performance under the various tenures.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Tenure	FOREST LICENCE	Div. 2 Part 3	Forest Service	Maximum term 20 years. Provides for management and working plans. Cutting Permits are issued for specific areas for harvesting on a sustained yield basis within the P.S.Y.U. Licensee must have or build a timber processing facility.	
Tenure	TIMBER SALE LICENCE	Div. 3 Part 3	Forest Service	Maximum term 10 years. Shall be for a specific area of Crown land. May provide for an allowable annual cut to be harvested by cutting permits.	
Tenure	TIMBER LICENCE	Div. 4 Part 3	Forest Service	Exchanges of Old Temporary Tenures are allowed up to December 31, 1980, otherwise the O.T.T. if not exchanged expires December 31, 1981. The new Timber Licence will allow the licensee to elect to pay stumpage or royalty and expires on a pre-determined date that will coincide with the complete harvesting of the timber according to a schedule.	

(Source: Land Allocation Terminology, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing)

FOREST ACT (Contd.)

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Tenure	TREE-FARM LICENCE	Div. 5 Part 3	Forest Service	Maximum term 25 years. Covers an area of Crown land and will include private land held by the licensee. All Tree-farm Licences are designated as Provincial Forests. Provides for 5 year management and working plans. Grants the exclusive right under cutting permits to harvest timber. Provides for timber to be harvested by others under contract in accordance with the allowable annual cut.	
Designation	PROVINCIAL FORESTS	Part 2, Section 5	Ministry of Forests	Lieutenant-Governor in Council may designate forest land as Provincial Forests and publish notice in the Gazette. Provincial Forests shall be managed for timber production, forage production and grazing for livestock and wildlife, recreation, water, fisheries and wildlife resource purposes.	
Designation	DESIGNATED SITES AND TRAILS	Part 9	Forest Service	Recreation sites and trails may be designated on Crown land and within an agreement issued under the Forest Act or Range Act, except that such designation shall not apply to active harvesting operations without the consent of the occupier. The Minister of the Environment shall be notified of designations and cancellations. The Minister of Forests may develop sites and make rules governing use of same.	
Map Notation	Map Notation	Not in an Act, used for Planning and Administrative purposes	Forest Service	A Map Notation is placed on Forest Service maps and records which indicates the agency's interest in an area. This is the weakest form of administrative protection. This term is also used by the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing.	
Map Notation	Environmental Protection Area	Not in an Act, used for Planning and Administrative purposes	Forest Service	A term used by the Forest Service which describes areas of Crown land where the environment/ecology is considered particularly sensitive to modification or disturbance. A map notation is placed on Forest Service forest cover maps.	
Map Notation	Integrated Use Planning Area	Not in an Act, used for Planning and Administrative purposes	Forest Service	Used by the Forest Service as an administrative device to delineate an area requiring special planning. Usually several resource uses, particularly recreation, have high capability in the area. This term is also used by the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing.	Von Donop Inlet on Cortes Island
Map Notation	Folio Area	Not in any Act, used for Planning and Administrative Purposes	Forest Service	A Folio Area is usually a temporary study area. It is a priority response to imminent resource exploitation, with timber harvest most prevalent. May be established where recreation or other resource values are significant.	Cartwright Lakes, Sayward Forest

(Source: Land Allocation Terminology, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing)

GREENBELT ACT

This Act governs the Provincial Government's acquisition of lands which are suitable for preservation as greenbelts and its reservation of Provincial Crown lands for the same purpose.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Tenure	GREENBELT LAND	S.1, S.2, S.3	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	With approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minister of Lands, Parks and Housing may acquire land on behalf of the Crown as greenbelt land.	Armstrong Property (Osoyoos Lake)
Tenure	LEASE RIGHT-OF-WAY EASEMENT	S.8 S.8 S.8		The Minister of Lands, Parks and Housing may lease or grant a right-of-way or easement over greenbelt land in accordance with the Land Act to any person on terms consistent with the continued existence, nature and use of the land as greenbelt land in conformity with the purpose of the Greenbelt Act.	
Reservation	GREENBELT LAND	S.1, S.2 S.3	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	The Crown, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may reserve Crown land as greenbelt land. A record of all land reserved or acquired under this Act is maintained in a greenbelt register.	

HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT

The purpose of this Act is to encourage and facilitate the protection and conservation of heritage property in the Province. Heritage under this Act means of historic, architectural, archaeological, palentological or scenic significance to the Province or a Municipality.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Tenure	PERMIT	Part II, S.5	Heritage Conservation Branch, Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services	The Minister, or a person authorized in writing by him for the purpose, may issue a permit to excavate or alter a Provincial heritage site and to remove, move, or alter heritage objects from it.	
Tenure	HERITAGE TRUST	Part IV, S.21	Heritage Conservation Branch	The Heritage Trust is an agent of the Crown and can loan money for the purchase of heritage property or can purchase and hold heritage property. Property acquired by the trust or Minister is the property of the Crown and title to the property may be vested in the name of the Crown or in the name of the trust, but, notwithstanding the LAND ACT, the property is dealt with by the trust or Minister under this Act.	

(Source: Land Allocation Terminology, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing)

HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT (Contd.)

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Designation	PROVINCIAL HERITAGE SITE	Part II, S.4, S.S.(1)	Heritage Conservation Branch; On site management in some cases by Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing either under Section 6.1 of the Park Act or as a Provincial Park	The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may designate land as a Provincial heritage site. This includes lands designated previously under the ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES PROTECTION ACT and the HISTORIC SITES PRESERVATION ACT.	

LAND ACT

The purpose of this Act is to regulate the disposition of Crown land in British Columbia. The Act establishes procedures by which private individuals can acquire public lands, and defines the rights which flow with the transfer.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Reservation	ORDER-IN-COUNCIL RESERVE	S.11	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	May be established by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for any stated purpose as well as be established merely to reserve land from alienation. For example it may be used to set aside a parcel of Crown land for permanent use by a Crown Ministry or agency. Reserve must be gazetted in the B.C. Gazette.	Ferry Terminals
Reservation	MAP RESERVE	S.12	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Refers to an area noted on departmental reference maps by a file number. Used to reserve from alienation, certain Crown land which is required by a Crown Ministry or Agency for a specific purpose.	
Designation	Designated Use	S.13	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	The Minister may, if he considers it advisable in the public interest, designate the most desirable use of any area or portion of Crown land, and he may withdraw such area or portion of Crown land from disposition under this Act for any purpose other than the use so designated, and he may council the withdrawal.	
Map Notation	Map Notation	S.12	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	This is the weakest form of administrative protection. A Forest Service notation is placed on Forest Service maps and records if located within Provincial Forest or on Lands Records maps and records if outside Provincial Forest. It is noted by file number only.	Mud Bay (north of Qualicum)

(Source: Land Allocation Terminology, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing)

LAND ACT (Contd.)

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Reservation	Wildlife Management Reserve	S.11, S.12	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Established for the purposes of conservation and management of critical wildlife habitat. May be established by Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by letter of agreement.	
Reservation	Use Recreation Enjoyment of the Public Reserve (U.R.E.P.)	S.11, S.12	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Established to prevent unwarranted alienation of Crown land recognized as possessing significant recreational potential; may include foreshore. May be established by Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by letter of agreement.	

NATIONAL PARKS ACT

This Act establishes the parks named in the Schedule as National Parks of Canada.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Tenure	Lease	S.7(g)	Parks Canada	This Act gives powers to the Federal Cabinet to make regulations regarding all activities within a park. The regulations require that leases be obtained before townsites in parklands can be developed in any way.	
Designation	NATIONAL PARK	S.3, S.4	Parks Canada	These areas are established through amendments to the National Park Act. The only National Park in B.C. which does not have its boundaries established by this statute is the Pacific Rim National Park. That Park is established pursuant to the WEST COAST NATIONAL PARK ACT. National Parks and their resources are for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people of Canada. They are to be maintained and used so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.	There are four examples in B.C.: Yoho, Kootenay, Glacier, and Mt. Revelstoke National Parks.

(Source: Land Allocation Terminology, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing)

PARK ACT

This Act is the statute controlling Provincial parks in the Province. It defines "park" as any Crown land established as a Park under the Act.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Tenure	PARK USE PERMIT	S.15, S.16 S.18	Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	A licence, issued under the Park Act, which authorizes the occupancy, use, development, exploitation, or extraction of a natural resource on or in a park. Conditions re: issuance vary depending on whether a park is class A, B or C.	
Tenure	RESOURCE USE PERMIT	S.12 S.S.(4) S.15	Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	A licence, issued under the Park Act, which authorizes an activity or course of behaviour or conduct or the occupancy, use, development, exploitation, or extraction of a natural resource on or in a Recreation Area.	
Designation	CLASS A PARK	S.6	Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing.	Class A Parks are established by Order-In-Council or Statute. They are intended to preserve and/or provide opportunity to utilize outstanding natural, scenic, historic and recreational features for the use, inspiration and enjoyment of the public of B.C. They have a high degree of protection from exploitation and alienation.	Mt. Edziza, Miracle Beach
Designation	CLASS B PARK	S.6	Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Class B Parks are established by Order-In-Council. They are parks that are intended to protect recreational resources and natural features for the inspiration and enjoyment of the public of B.C., while allowing certain resource commitments to be developed.	Kokanee Glacier, Muncho Lake
Designation	CLASS C PARK	S.6	Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Class C Parks are established by Order-In-Council. They are intended to serve the recreational needs of communities of unorganized areas that do not have the means to provide and operate parks of their own. They are administered by a Park Board of three to seven members appointed by the Minister.	Westbank
Designation	NATURE CONSERVANCY	S.6	Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Nature Conservancies are established by Order-In-Council. They are wilderness areas within parks retained in a natural condition for the preservation of their ecological and scenic features.	Big Den (Strathcona Park)
Designation	RECREATION AREA	S.6	Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	Recreation Areas are established by Order-In-Council. They are established as: areas for the application of the "principles of multiple land use" compatible with their primary recreational use. May include foreshore areas.	Nancy Greene Judge Howay, Skagit

(Source: Land Allocation Terminology, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing)

PARK ACT (Contd.)

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Designation	DESIGNATED LANDS UNDER THE PARK ACT	S.6 S.S.(1)	Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing	These are lands which are not Provincial parks or recreation areas which the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division have been authorized by Order-in-Council to administer and manage. They include leased lands; private lands for which the Crown has a legal agreement or easement respecting use of these lands for recreation; Crown land established under the Environment and Land Use Act, Greenbelt Act, or Heritage Conservation Act; and, trails, paths or waterways owned by the Crown and available for use by the public as a trail or path, or as a waterway for canoes or small boats.	Purcell Wilderness Conservancy

WILDLIFE ACT

The conservation and management of wildlife is administered by the Province under the Wildlife Act. Under this Act wildlife means game and any other species of vertebrates designated as wildlife by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The present Act largely allows regulation of the use of wildlife and has little specific authority for the management of land. It is scheduled to be revised to include provisions for needed land management.

CATEGORY	TERMINOLOGY	PERTINENT SECTION OF ACT	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Designation	WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	S.2, S.78(e)	Ministry of Environment, Fish and Wildlife Branch	A wildlife sanctuary is an area set apart for the purpose of the protection and management of wildlife. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may under this Act set apart for the purpose of a wildlife sanctuary any area of lands in the Province, whether or not the lands are covered, or from time to time covered, by tidal water or other water.	W. Stanalt Wildlife Sanctuary
Designation	WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA		Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Branch	A wildlife management area is an area set aside for a specific term to allow Fisheries and Wildlife Branches greater control over part of the land base on which fish and wildlife are intensively managed. Use and occupation of these areas can be controlled by Director's orders, permits, and Order-in-Council regulations but is subject to prior rights granted.	

(Source: Land Allocation Terminology, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing)

Appendix C

UNITED STATES WILDERNESS ACT (1964)

The Complete Text of The Wilderness Act

Public Law 88-577 (16 U.S.C. 1131–1136)
88th Congress, Second Session
September 3, 1964

AN ACT

To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Short Title

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Wilderness Act."

Wilderness System Established—Statement of Policy

SECTION 2. (a) In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as "wilderness areas," and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this Act or by a subsequent Act.

(b) The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress. No appropriation shall be available for payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of the National Wilderness Preservation System as a separate unit nor shall any appropriations be available for additional personnel stated as being required solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas solely because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Definition of Wilderness

(c) A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

National Wilderness Preservation System—Extent of System

SECTION 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are

hereby designated as wilderness areas. The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) Within one year after the effective date of this Act, file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(2) Maintain, available to the public, records pertaining to said wilderness areas, including maps and legal descriptions, copies of regulations governing them, copies of public notices of, and reports submitted to Congress regarding pending additions, eliminations, or modifications. Maps, legal descriptions, and regulations pertaining to wilderness areas within their respective jurisdictions also shall be available to the public in the offices of regional foresters, national forest supervisors, and forest rangers.

Classification.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within ten years after the enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified on the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "primitive" and report his findings to the President.

Presidential recommendation to Congress.

The President shall advise the United States Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as "wilderness" or other reclassification of each area on which review has been completed, together with maps and a definition of boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of all the areas now classified as "primitive" within three years after the enactment of this Act, and the remaining areas within ten years after the enactment of this Act.

Congressional approval.

Each recommendation of the President for designation as "wilderness" shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Areas classified as "primitive" on the effective date of this Act shall continue to be administered under the rules and regulations affecting such areas on the effective date of this Act until Congress has determined otherwise. Any such area may be increased in size by the President at the time he submits his recommendations to the Congress by not more than five thousand acres with no more than one thousand two hundred acres or by more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in any one compact unit; if it is proposed to increase the size of any such area by more than five thousand acres or by more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in any one compact unit the increase in size shall not become effective until acted upon by Congress. Nothing herein contained shall limit the President in proposing, as part of his recommendations to Congress, the alteration of existing boundaries of primitive areas or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may complete his review and delete such areas as may be necessary, but not to exceed seven thousand acres, from the southern tip of the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area, Colorado, if the Secretary determines that such action is in the public interest.

Report to President.

(c) Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments, and other units of the national park system and every such area of, and every roadless island within, the national wildlife refuges and game ranges, under his jurisdiction on the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness.

Presidential recommendation to Congress.

The President shall advise the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his recommendation with respect to the designation as wilderness of each such area or island on which review has been completed, together with a map thereof and a definition of its boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of the areas and islands to be reviewed under this subsection within three years after enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years of enactment of this Act, and the remainder within ten years of enactment of this Act.

Congressional approval.

A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Nothing contained herein shall, by implication or otherwise, be construed to lessen the present statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas within units of the national park system.

Suitability.

(d)(1) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, prior to submitting any recommendations to the President with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as wilderness—

Publication in Federal Register

(A) give such public notice of the proposed action as they deem appropriate, including publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper having general circulation in the area or areas in the vicinity of the affected land;

Hearings.

(B) hold a public hearing or hearings at a location or locations convenient to the area affected. The hearings shall be announced through such means as the respective Secretaries involved deem appropriate, including notices in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the area: *Provided*, That if the lands involved are located in more than one State, at least one hearing shall be held in each State in which a portion of the land lies;

(C) at least thirty days before the date of a hearing advise the Governor of each State and the governing board of each county, or in Alaska the borough, in which the lands are located, and Federal departments and agencies concerned, and invite such officials and Federal agencies to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or by no later than thirty days following the date of the hearing.

(2) Any views submitted to the appropriate Secretary under the provisions of (1) of this subsection with respect to any area shall be included with any recommendations to the President and to Congress with respect to such area.

Proposed modification.

(e) Any modification or adjustment of boundaries of any wilderness area shall be recommended by the appropriate Secretary after public notice of such proposal and public hearing or hearings as provided in subsection (d) of this section. The proposed modification or adjustment shall then be recommended with map and description thereof to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and the House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to such modification or adjustment and such recommendations shall become effective only in the same manner as provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

USE OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SECTION 4. (a) The purposes of this Act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national forests and units of the national park and wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and—

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which national forests are established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11), and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215).

(2) Nothing in this Act shall modify the restrictions and provisions of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (Public Law 539, Seventy-first Congress, July 10, 1930; 46 Stat. 1020), the Thye-Blatnik Act (Public Law 733, Eightieth Congress, June 22, 1948; 62 Stat. 568), and the Humphrey-Thye-Blatnik-Andresen Act (Public Law 607, Eighty-fourth Congress, June 22, 1956; 70 Stat. 326), as applying to the Superior National Forest or the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the national park system are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including, but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (2)); and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, each agency administering any area designated as wilderness shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN USES

(c) Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(d) The following special provisions are hereby made:

(1) Within wilderness areas designated by this Act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. In addition, such measure may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent within national forest wilderness areas any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. Furthermore, in accordance with such program as the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and conduct in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, such areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present; and the results of such surveys shall be made available to the public and submitted to the President and Congress.

Mineral leases and claims.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, until midnight December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall, to the same extent as applicable prior to the effective date of this Act, extend to those national forest lands designated by this Act as "wilderness areas"; subject, however, to such reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture consistent with the use of the land for mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production, and use of land for transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, or facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing, mining, and processing operations, including where essential the use of mechanized ground or air equipment and restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land disturbed in performing prospecting, location, and, in oil and gas leasing, discovery work, exploration, drilling, and production, as soon as they have served their purpose. Mining locations lying within the boundaries of said wilderness areas shall be held and used solely for mining or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto; and hereafter, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States affecting national forest lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and use so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if the timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national forest rules and regulations, but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act: *Provided*, That, unless hereafter specifically authorized, no patent within wilderness areas designated by this Act shall issue after December 31, 1983, except for the valid claims existing on or before December 31, 1983. Mining claims located after the effective date of this Act within the boundaries of wilderness areas designated by this Act shall create no rights in excess of those rights which may be patented under the provisions of this subsection. Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within national forest wilderness areas designated by this Act shall contain such reasonable stipulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for the purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1984, the minerals in lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

Water resources and grazing.

(4) Within wilderness areas in the national forests designated by this Act, (1) the President may, within a specific area and in accordance

with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting for water resources, the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof, upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial; and (2) the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) Other provisions of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, formerly designated as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas, in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, shall be in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the general purpose of maintaining, without unnecessary restrictions on other uses, including that of timber, the primitive character of the area, particularly in the vicinity of lakes, streams, and portages: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the continuance within the area of any already established use of motorboats.

(6) Commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas designated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(8) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

State and Private Lands within Wilderness Areas

SECTION 5. (a) In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owner shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State of approximately equal value under authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture:

Transfers, restriction.

Provided, however, That the United States shall not transfer to a State or private owner any mineral interests unless the State or private owner relinquishes or causes to be relinquished to the United States the mineral interest in the surrounded land.

(b) In any case where valid mining claims or other valid occupancies are wholly within a designated national forest wilderness area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, by reasonable regulations consistent with the preservation of the area as wilderness, permit ingress and egress to such surrounded areas by means which have been or are being customarily enjoyed with respect to other such areas similarly situated.

Acquisition.

(c) Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this Act as wilderness if (1) the owner concurs in such acquisition or (2) the acquisition is specifically authorized by Congress.

Gifts, Bequests, and Contributions

SECTION 6. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may accept gifts or bequests of land within wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary of Agriculture may also accept gifts or bequests of land adjacent to wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness if he has given sixty days advance notice thereof to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Land accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall become part of the wilderness area involved. Regulations with regard to any such land may be in accordance with such agreements, consistent with the policy of this Act, as are made at the time of such gift, or such conditions, consistent with such policy, as may be included in, and accepted with, such bequest.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept private contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 7. At the opening of each session of Congress, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall jointly report to the President for transmission to Congress on the status of the wilderness system including a list and descriptions of the areas in the system, regulations in effect, and other pertinent information, together with any recommendations they may care to make.

Approved September 3, 1964.

Legislative History:

House Reports:

No. 1538 accompanying H.R. 9070 (Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs) and No. 1829 (Committee of Conference).

Senate Report:
No. 109 (Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs).
Congressional Record:

Vol. 109 (1963): April 4, 8, considered in Senate.
April 9, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 110 (1964): July 28, considered in House.
July 30, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 9070.
August 20, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

SOURCE: THE WILDERNESS ACT HANDBOOK,
THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D.C.
1984.

Appendix D

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS TO THE WILDERNESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECORD OF INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE

CODING KEY

1 = South Moresby
2 = Stein Valley
3 = Khutzeymateen
4 = Stikine River
5 = Manning-Cascade
6 = Robson Bight
7 = Akamina-Kishinena
8 = Nimpkish Island
9 = Tahsish-Kwois
10 = Duu Guusd
11 = Brooks Peninsula
12 = Mid-Coast Proposals
13 = Tatshenshini
14 = Kakwa
15 = Gitnadoix
16 = Redfern Lake
17 = Strathcona
18 = Tweedsmuir
19 = Kokanee Glacier
20 = Wells Gray
21 = Kwadacha
22 = Purcell Wilderness
23 = Stone Mountain-Wokkpash
24 = Pacific Rim

FE = Forest Economics
FM = Forest Management
GC = General Correspondence
GP = General Process
IO = Information Only
LU = Land Use Decision-Making Policy
OA = Other Areas
PM = Public Meetings
WG = Wilderness General
LIB = Library
MR = Mineral Resources
CE = Cross Examination
Res = Response to Submissions
T = Tourism
PMR = Public Meeting Responses
H = Heritage Values
Late = Late Submissions
C = Compensation

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
1	Oct.17	Oct. 21	1	K. Moore letter to MacMillan Bloedel
2	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	GP	J. Rutter, Fed. of Mtn. Clubs, Vancouver
3	Oct. 25	-	1/GP	C.L. Caccia, M.P. Davenport to Austin
4	Oct. 23	Oct. 28	GP	A. Pelton, Victoria
5	Oct. 28	Oct. 31	GP	J. Rutter, Fed. of Mountain Clubs of B.C.
6	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	8	W.B. Gayle, Canfor Products, Vancouver
7	Oct. 30	Nov. 4	GP	J. Rutter, Fed. of Mtn. Clubs, Vancouver
8	Oct. 30	-	GP	National & Provincial Parks Association, Victoria
9	Oct. 22	Oct. 28	GP	Robin Draper, Outdoor Recreation Council, Vancouver
10	Oct. 25	Nov. 5	GP	Environmental Law Group, U.B.C., Vancouver
11	Nov. 3	Nov. 12	17	Letter to Thomas McMillan from ?, Delta
12	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	GP	Armelda A. Buchanan, Comox
13	Oct. 30	Nov. 5	GP	May R. Neish, Comox
14	Oct. 31	&VARB&	GP	John Carter, B.C. Wildlife Fed. (News Release)
15	Oct. '85	Nov. 5	WG/FE	ORC brief by Juri Peepre
16	Nov. 1	-	GP	Alan Chambers, UBC Faculty of Forestry, Vancouver
17	Nov. 4	Nov. 14	1/17	Pierre Forand, Sandspit
18	-	Nov. 5/85	17	Jim Boulding, Strathcona Park Lodge

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
19	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	1	J.A. MacLaughlin, Frank Beban Logging, Nanaimo
20	July '74	Nov. 6	22	Environment & Land Use Committee, Victoria Press Release
21	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	1	W.B. Dymond, Vancouver
22	Oct. 23	Nov. 8	GP	Ruby Dunstan, Lytton Indian Band, Lytton
23	-	-	GC	Laura Lynch, Vancouver
24	Nov. 11	-	IO	Austin Pelton letter to Prof. Reed
25	Nov. 11	-	GP	J. Kent Goodwin, SPEC, Kimberley
26	Nov. 12	-	WG	Rodney Schatz, Masset
27	Nov. 12	Nov. 12	LU	Norman K. Marcy, Vancouver
28	Nov. 12	-	IO	Cathy Walker, Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical & Allied Workers, New Westminster
29	Nov. 7	Nov. 13	17	W. Sheppard, Reg. Dist. of Mt. Waddington, Pt. McNeill
30	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	WG/21/16	Mike King, Rose Prairie
31	Nov. 13	-	GP	Robert J. Hughes, Religious Society of Friends, Vancouver
32	Nov. 7	Nov. 13	WG	Philip Tattersfield, Vancouver
33	-	Nov. 13	WG/16?	&VARC&Duplicate of #30
34	Nov. 14	Nov. 27	5	Bill Johnston, Okanagan-Similkameen Parks Society, Summerland
35	Nov. 15	-	GP	William Niemann, Victoria
36	Nov. 15	-	1	R.L. Smith, Sandspit
37	Nov. 17	-	2	Jennifer Ryan, Burnaby
38	Dec. 11	-	1	A. Hazeland, Victoria

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
39	Nov. 19	-	WG	Iris Bakken, Salmo
40	Nov. 19	-	2	Lynda Shorting, Victoria
41	Nov. 20	Nov. 24	1/LU	Ruth Harris, Victoria
42	Nov. 20	Nov. 27	WG/GP	Ruth Masters, Courtenay
43	Nov. 20	Nov. 27	GC	Alison Dinwoodie, Alpine Club of Canada, Edmonton, Alberta
44	Nov. 21	Nov. 27	5	H.R. Hatfield, Penticton
45	Nov. 14	-	5	J.G. Switzer, Skagit Environmental Endowment Committee
46	Nov. 7/85	Nov. 13	LU	P. Tattersfield, Vancouver
47	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	GP	T.M. Nichols, Save Our Parkland Assoc., Vancouver
48	Nov. 8	-	GP	Dennis Perry, New York, N.Y.
49	Nov. 20	Nov. 26	5	Angie Waterman, Penticton
50	Nov. 28	-	GC	Martyn J. Green, B.C.P.A., West Vancouver
51	Nov. 19	Nov. 27	GC	R. Chan, Assoc. of B.C. Professional Foresters, Vancouver
52	Nov. 19	Nov. 27	GC	F. Lowenberger, Whonnock Industries, Vancouver
53	Nov. 6	Nov. 20	FE	T.M. Apsey, Council of Forest Industries of B.C.
54	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	5	Juergen Hansen, Okanagan-Similkameen Parks Society, Summerland
55	-	-	2	"Eagle on a Limb", Lytton
56	Nov. 18	Nov. 27	5	Ella K. Kreller, Oliver
57	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	21	Greg Cranston, Vancouver
58	Nov. 21	Nov. 27	GP	Glenn Gray, S.C.A.R.P., Vancouver

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
59	&VARD&	&VARE&	&VARF&	&VARG&See #6 (duplicate)
60	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	WG	Elsa M. Felker, Vancouver
61	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	1	Mary Allard, Victoria
62	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	WG	John Lester, Victoria
63	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	1/GP/LU	Jenny Broom, Vancouver
64	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	GC	Don Caldwell, Guide-Outfitter Assoc. of B.C., 100 Mile House
65	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	GC	B.M. French, RBF Land Resource Consultants Ltd., Victoria
66	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	WG/LU	Alan Ferguson, Vancouver
67	Nov. 27	-	1	Andrew Hazeland, Victoria
68	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	GP/WG	Holly Derham, West Vancouver
69	Jan. 31	Dec. 2	OA	J.P. Kimmins, UBC Faculty of Forestry, Vancouver
70	Nov. 22	Dec. 2	GC	M.H. Mason, Mining Association of B.C., Vancouver
71	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	WG	Mrs. Clare McAllister, Victoria
72	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	WG	Susan Carter, Sooke
73	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	WG	Harry M. Officer, Youbou
74	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	1	Livio Susin, Burnaby
75	Oct. 26	Dec. 2	1	Iris Bakken, Kootenay Stone Centre, Salmo
76	Nov. 17	Dec. 2	2	Trevor Jones, Vancouver
77	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	1/GP	Elaine Price, Parksville
78	Nov. 20	Dec. 2	WG	Leo DeGroot, Sardis
79	Nov. 25	Dec. 2	17	Walter Guppy, Tofino
80	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	WG/3/2	Patrick Teti, Vancouver

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
81	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	GC	Austin Pelton (cc)
82	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	1	Kurt Alsher, Vancouver
83	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	22/1	Eileen Ball, White Rock
84	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	WG/1	Adair Duncan, Vancouver
85	-	Dec. 3	1	Douglas Gould, Sandspit
86	-	Dec. 3	WG	M.B. McCullough, Victoria
87	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	GC	Office of the Premier, Victoria
88	-	Dec. 4	OA	V.H. and O.M. Davey, Victoria
89	Nov. 30	Dec. 4	8/FM	Dr. A.C. Carder, Victoria
90	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	OA	Innes Orchard Exp. Farm Society, Cortes Island
91	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	1	Gordon G. Richards, Richmond
92	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	1	E.J. Newell, Richmond
93	Dec. 2	Dec. 4	WG	Mrs. C.M. Turner, Victoria
94	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	1	Miss Petra Haas, Vancouver
95	Nov. 30	Dec. 4	1	Mrs. Dorothy Armstrong, Victoria
96	Oct. 18	Dec. 4	1	Mrs. Diane Hansen, N. Burnaby
97	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	3/15/6	C. Amssen, Duncan
98	Nov. 22	Dec. 5	2	Ken Lertzman, Vancouver
99	Nov. 30	Dec. 5	FM	R. Torgerson, Prince Rupert
100	Nov. 30	Dec. 5	FM/WG	Steve Williams, Duncan
101	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	4/13	Mark Angelo, B.C.I.T., Burnaby
102	Dec. 1	Dec. 5	WG/6	Nell Whellams, Arrowsmith Natural History Society, Parksville
103	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	WG/17	Betty Barne, Parksville

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
104	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	1/WG	Samuel Cook, Victoria
105	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	22	James Patterson, Kimberley
106	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	&VARH&	A. Hayward, West Vancouver
107	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	1/IU/WG	Andrew Milne, Underwater Harvesters Assoc., Langley
108	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	3/6/15&VARI&	A. Crossen, Duncan
109	Nov. 28	Dec. 9	1/2/WG	Adeline Nicol, Federation of B.C. Naturalists, Vancouver
110	-	Dec. 6	1	Bryan Evans, Kingston, Ontario
111	Nov. 27	Dec. 6	GC/PM	Asst. Deputy Minister, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
112	Nov. 29	Dec. 9	1	Mike McIvor, Banff, Alberta
113	Nov. 29	Dec. 9	GC	B.C. Wildlife Federation, Surrey
114	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	1	Gerald D. Berry, City of Nanaimo
115	Nov. 30	Dec. 9	1/2/WG/ OA	Paul Bailey, Denman Island Ratepayers Assn.
116	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	WG	Barbara Smith, Saanichton
117	-	Dec. 9	WG/22/7 OA	Kent Goodwin, Kimberley
118	-	Dec. 9	2	Bill Buttal, Lytton
119	Nov. 29	Dec. 9	FM	Gerry Warner, Kamloops
120	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	1/2/WG	John & Elaine Perry, Burnaby
121	Dec. 4	Dec. 9	GC	Office of the Minister, Fisheries and Oceans
122	Nov. 26	Dec. 9	OA	C.G. Loper, Vanderhoof
123	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	FM	C. de Bondt, Victoria
124	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	WG	David G. Nixon, Victoria

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
125	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	17	Eric Denny, Chamber of Mines of Eastern B.C., Nelson
126	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	8	W.B. Gayle, Canadian Forest Products Ltd., Vancouver
127	Nov. 27	Dec. 9		Steven Hall, Southern Chilcotin Mountains Wilderness Society, Gold Bridge
128	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	9	W.B. Gayle, Canadian Forest Products Ltd., Vancouver
129	Dec. 4	Dec. 9	2	Ann Ratel, Min. Energy, Mines, Victoria
130	Nov. 29	Dec. 9	WG	Pia Carrole, Sooke
131	Dec. 4	Dec. 9	FM/WG	Hazel Wade (no address)
132	-	Dec. 9	14	North Country Snow Trail Riders, Sexsmith, Alberta
133	Dec. 6	Dec. 9	GP	B.W. McCloy, Forest Land Use Liaison Committee of B.C., Vancouver
134	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	GC	B.C. Ministry of Environment
135	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	FM	Margaret Wainwright, Victoria
136	-	Dec. 9	16	A.G. Chatten, Fort St. John
137	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	FM	D.J. Williams, Lineham Logging Ltd., Chilliwack
138	Dec. 4	Dec. 9	14/16	Court Wright, Paradise Valley Snowmobile Assn., Dawson Creek
139	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	FM	D. Trew, Victoria
140	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	WG	Barbara Smith, Saanichton
141	Nov. 29	Dec. 9	WG	W.R. Marshall, Port Moody
142	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	1	Edwards & Assoc. Logging Ltd., Richmond

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
143	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	1	J.F. Connor, MacMillan Bloedel, Queen Charlotte Division, Juskatla
144	Dec. 4	Dec. 9	1	Shane Farrell, Sewell Inlet Rec. Commission
145	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	1	Myl Boniface, Sewell Inlet
146	Dec. 6	Dec. 9	1	Frank Kutney, Sewell Inlet
147	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	GC	Al Ludl (no address)
148	Dec. 4	Dec. 9	1	Heather Brown, Sewell Inlet
149	-	Dec. 9		&VARK&Dup. of #144
150	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	1	Dennis and Linda McLeish, Sewell Inlet
151	-	Dec. 9	1	Sylvia McGormlich, Sewell Inlet
152	-	Dec. 10	1/2	J. Keates, Prince George
153	Dec. 1	Dec. 10	5	Cheryl Flett, Turtle Track Contracting Ltd., Merritt
154	Dec. 4	Dec. 10	GC	Wilna Wellenbrink, City of Williams Lake
155	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	WG	A. Moffatt, Kelowna
156	Nov. 27	Dec. 10	GC	H.J. Page, Ministry of Communica tions, Victoria
157	Dec. 1	Dec. 10	FM/WG	A. Jensen, Cobble Hill
158	Dec. 4	Dec. 10	GP	Bristol Foster, Ganges
159	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	GC	R. Sunquist, Kamloops
160	Dec. 4	Dec. 10	FM/5	Bruce Beech, Merritt
161	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	LU	D. Emond, York University, Downsview, Ontario
162	-	Dec. 10	GP	Lynn C. Birnie, Prince George
163	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	GP	Verena Blatter, White Rock

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	1985			
164	Dec. 5	Dec. 10	1	Peter Donnelly, Victoria
165	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	1/2/4/11 13/18	Bev Ramey, Vancouver
166	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	1	T.E. Atkinson, Don Mills, Ontario
167	Dec. 6	Dec. 11	WG/1	Monika Coutts, Coquitlam
168	Dec. 2	Dec. 11	5/WG	Peg Whittington, Cobble Hill
169	Dec. 5	Dec. 10	GC	Beth Everson, Fed. Min. of Envir.
170	Dec. 7	Dec. 11	WG/1/2	Philip Haddock, Vancouver
171	-	Dec. 10	WG/LU	Harold K. Marsden, Richmond
172	Dec. 7	Dec. 11	GP/1/WG	Zoe Dressler, Vancouver
173	Dec. 9	Dec. 11	20	D.R. Bennett, Clearwater Timber Products Ltd.
174	Dec. 5	Dec. 11	GP/13	Tom Munson, Whitehorse, Yukon
175	-	Dec. 11	GC	Gary & Nancy Koopman, Gana River Outfitters, Kelowna
176	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	FM/WG	Mark Haden/Linda Gould, Vancouver
177	Dec. 3	Dec. 11	FM/WG	Jeanette Lier, 100 Mile House
178	Dec. 2	Dec. 11	LU	N.K. Marcy, U. Vic, Victoria
179	Dec. 2	Dec. 11	5/2	Joel R. Connelly, Hearst Newspapers, Washington, D.C.
180	Nov. 25	Dec. 11	GC	Ross Peck, Northern B.C. Guides Assoc., Fort St. John
181	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	1	Lavonne Huneck, Victoria
182	Dec. 7	Dec. 11	1/2/OA	Judy Wilson (no address)
183	Nov. 28	Dec. 11	WG	Mrs. J. Howett, Burns Lake
184	Dec. 2	Dec. 13	OA/7	Mike Paskovich, Elk & Flathead Wilderness Society, Sparwood

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	1985			
185	Dec. 11	Dec. 13	WG	Travis Mills (no address)
186	Dec. -	Dec. 13	1	J. Hull, Surrey
187	Dec. 11	Dec. 13	23	Bob Helmer, Fort Nelson
188	Dec. 4	Dec. 13	18	D.O. Kuch, Tweedsmuir Wilderness Centre
189	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	1	Roberta Olenick, Vancouver
190	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	17/WG	Ian D. Brown, Vancouver
191	Dec. 9	Dec. 13	WG	Brenda Skeith, New Dayton, Alberta
192	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	WG/1	Dean Hull, Surrey
193	Dec. 9	Dec. 13	GC	Brinkman & Assoc., Burnaby
194	Dec. 3	Dec. 13	LU	B. Blix, Kitimat
195	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	4/WG	Richard Smith, Surrey
196	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	LU/1/2/4	J. Gibbs, Natural Heritage Foundation, Vancouver
197	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	1	Irene Wisheu, University of Ottawa, Ontario
198	Dec. 9	Dec. 13	1	Richard Caniell, Valhalla Society, New Denver
199	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	WG	Clifford C. Rennie, North Vancouver
200	Dec. 11	Dec. 13	1/GC	H.R. Stirland, Victoria
201	Dec. 9	Dec. 13	1/WG	Ian T. Howes, Merritt
202	Dec. 4	Dec. 13	1	Mr. and Mrs. R.A. Gammie, Sewell Inlet
203	-	Dec. 16	1/2	Deborah Anne Flitton, New Westminster
204	Dec. 10	Dec. 16	5	Olive G. Evans, Okanagan Historical Society, Penticton
205	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	WG	Lloyd Brooks, Victoria

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
206	Dec. 11	Dec. 16	4	Grant Copeland, Friends of the Stikine, North Vancouver
207	Dec. 4	Dec. 16	15	KolbjCpl:pnorn Eide, Terrace
208	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	24/17 6/11	M.J. Taylor, Island Mtn. Ramblers, Nanaimo
209	Dec. 11	Dec. 16	GP/WG	A. Dinwoodie, The Alpine Club of Canada, Edmonton, Alberta
210	Dec. 7	Dec. 16	1/2/5/ 17	Diana Angus, Duncan
211	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	WG	J. Marotta-Jaenecke, Friends of the Earth, San Francisco, California
212	-	Dec. 16	1/WG	R.J. Collier, Sewell Inlet
213	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	WG	Dr. T. Anderson, Summerland
214	Dec. 8	Dec. 16	15/18/ 3/4	M.B. Murphy, Westholme
215	Dec. 5	Dec. 16	GP/5/4/ 1/WG	Colin Pike, Salmon Arm
216	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	14/16/ GP	F.V. Hartnell, Dawson Creek
217	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	17/22	G.S. Whitehead, Trail
218	Dec. 10	Dec. 16	17/22	M. Earthy, Castlegar
219	Dec. 5	Dec. 16	WG	E. DeLong, Big Bend Resource Soc., Golden
220	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	WG/13/17 18/17/20	F.G. Hewett, The Northair Group, Vancouver
221	Dec. 11	Dec. 16	OA	J.R. Keetle, Meadow Creek Guides & Outfitters, Creston
222	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	GP	J. Rutter, Fed. of Mtn. Clubs of B.C., Vancouver
223	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	18	Tweedsmuir Park Guides & Outfitters, Vanderhoof

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	1985			
224	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	17/22	Hans Louwe, Atco Lumber Ltd., Fruitvale
225	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	WG	M. Scott, Williams Lake
226	Dec. 4	Dec. 16	OA	E. Bennett, Committee to Save Quesnel Lake, Likely
227	Dec. 2	Dec. 16	WG	B. van Oldenborgh, New Westminster
228	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	WG/1	J.J. McDougall, Vancouver
229	Dec. 10	Dec. 16	13/GP	V. van Hees, Yukon Conservation Society, Whitehorse, Yukon
230	Dec.&VARL&	Dec. 16	WG	Dr. Harold Short, West Vancouver
231	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	WG	G. Irby, Surrey
232	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	FM	W. Young, B.C. Forestry Assoc., Vancouver
233	Dec. 11	Dec. 16	WG	Bruce Haden, Vancouver
234	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	WG	C. Alexander, Valley Outdoor Assoc., Richmond
235	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	WG	P. Rusland, Vancouver
236	Dec. 11	Dec. 16	18	J.G. Pierce, Burns Lake
237	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	FM/1/2	Karen MCpl:pcorcke, Burnaby
238	Dec.&VARM&	Dec. 16	13	D.A. Perkins, Freeport ResourcesInc., Vancouver
239	&VARN&Dec10	Dec. 16	1/2	Anthea Farr, Langley Field Naturalists, Langley
240	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	1	David Rees, Diamond Resources, Vancouver
241	-	Dec. 16	23	Al Morton, Fort Nelson
242	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	GC	J. L'Orsa, Smithers
243	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	WG/LU/4	B. Jamieson, Guide & Outfitters Assoc., 100 Mile House

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	1985			
244	Nov. 28	Dec. 16	OA	Karen Schnabel, Savona
245	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	FM/WG/LU	Ms. J. Spira, Arrowsmith Ecological Assoc., Errington
246	&VARO&	Dec. 16	GP/WG	Federation of B.C. Naturalists, Vancouver
247	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	21/23/16	J. Krueger, Treaty & Tribal Assoc., Fort St. John
248	Dec. 4	Dec. 16	1	S.M. Farrell, Sewell Inlet Rec. Commission
249	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	GC	Trudy Frisk, Greater Kamloops Outdoor Rec. Committee, Kamloops
250	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	LU/FM	H.G. Smith, UBC Faculty of Forestry, Vancouver
251	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	1/WG	Mercia Sixta, Sea Kayak Assoc. of B.C., Surrey (revised Jan. 6/86)
252	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	18	Joyce Price, Chilcotin Survival Assoc., Anahim Lake
253	Dec. 12	Dec. 17	GP	Jim Fulton, M.P. (Skeena), Ottawa, Ontario
254	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	FM	G.A. Smythe, Nelson
255	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	1/2/WG	G.C. Hamilton, North Vancouver
256	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	WG/1	O.G. Zappa, West Vancouver
257	Nov. 29	Dec. 17	GC	Office of Ministry of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Ontario
258	Dec. 9	Dec. 17	17	Brian Money, The Alpine Club of Canada, Victoria
259(a)	Dec. 11	Dec. 17	FM	R.B. Addison, Strategic Studies Br., Victoria
(b)	Dec. 6	Dec. 17		
260	Dec. 3	Dec. 17	WG/OA/22/ 19/7	Barry Scott, Southern Guides & Outfitters Assoc., Wardner

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	1985			
261	Dec. 12	Dec. 17	17	S.F. Baker, Kootenay Mountaineering Club, South Slocan &VARP&???
262	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	6C	Andrew Quan, Vancouver
263	Dec. 10	Dec. 18	LU	S. McCallum, University of Victoria Faculty of Law, Victoria
264	Dec. 12	Dec. 18	17/8/6/ 11/24	J. Hackett, Comox District Mountaineering Club, Comox
265	Dec. &VARQ&	Dec. 18	14/10/11/ 12/16/4/ 13	Ministry of Environment review o Eight Wilderness Areas f
266	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	WG/PM	A. Chambers, UBC Faculty of Forestry, Vancouver
267	Dec. 13	Dec. 18	LU/1/3	F.L. Bunnell, University of B.C., Faculty of Forestry, Victoria
268	Dec. 15	Dec. 18	LU/1/2/	J. Halliday, Langley
269	Dec. 10	Dec. 18	GP	J. Rutter, Fed. of Mtn. Clubs, letter to Austin Pelton
270	Dec. 5	Dec. 18	1	D. Perna, Village of Massett (Mayor)
271	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	1/2/3/4/ 6/8/17/ 18/19/ 20/24	D. Metcalfe, Port Coquitlam
272	Nov. 29	Dec. 18	WG	F. Methot, Kelowna
273	Dec. 13	Dec. 18	WG/1/2/ 4/17/20/ 18/29/22	P. Jordan, The Alpine Club of Canada, Victoria
274	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	WG	B. Devlin, UBC Department of Geology, Vancouver
275	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	GC/PM	L. Conway, B.C. Liberal Party, Vancouver
276	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	WG/1	J. Hadden, Kingston, Ontario

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	1985			
277	&VARR&	Dec. 18	WG	H. Warren, UBC Department of Geology, Vancouver
278	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	4	T.F. Rose, West Vancouver
279	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	2/3/13	J. McDougall (Trader), Vancouver
280	Dec. &VARS&	Dec. 18	3	N. Baart, Vancouver
281	&VART&	Dec. 18	WG/5	R.D. Jaeger, Merritt
282	Dec. 14	Dec. 18	1/2	B.S. Romney, Castlegar
283	Dec. 15	Dec. 18	WG	D. Morewood, Victoria
284	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	WG	R.J. Koen, Vancouver
285	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	1	B. Cloghesy, Vancouver
286	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	1	M. Anthony, West Vancouver
287	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	2	M. M'Gonigle, Inst. for New Economics, Vancouver
288	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	OA	Bob Henderson, Skeena Guides & Outfitter's Assoc., Smithers
289	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	WG/LU/MR	E.T. Lonergan (Placer Devel.)
290	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	24	Ian Rowles, West Vancouver
291	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	WG/LU	Graham Kenyon, Rossland
292	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	WG/FM	R. Chan, Association of B.C. Professional Foresters, Vancouver
293	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	WG	Amelia Humphries, Tucker Bay
294	Dec. 12	Dec. 18	18/20	R. Sumquist, Kamloops
295	Dec. 5	Dec. 18	OA	K. Eide, Terrace
296	Dec. &VARU&	Dec. 18	WG/1/24	Parks Canada
297	Dec. 12	Dec. 18	WG	R.G. Turner, Victoria
298	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	1/FM/LU	John Duncan, Port Clements

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	1985			
299	&VARV&	Dec. 18	23	Andre'pl)pu Duckman, Fort Nelson
300	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	13	G.M. Webster, Geddes Resources Ltd., Toronto, Ontario
301	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	13	D.R. Kennedy, St. Joe Canada Inc., Vancouver
302	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	4	P.H. Sevensma, Triple P Resources Ltd., Vancouver
303	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	17	Westmin Resources, Vancouver
304	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	6/8/9/ 11/17/24	Warrick Whitehead et al, Duncan
305	Dec. 15	Dec. 19	24	Randy Stoltman, West Vancouver
306	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	13	J. Mikes, Canadian River Expeditions Ltd., Vancouver
307	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	MR	R.T. Marshall, The Coal Association of Canada, Calgary, Alberta
308	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	1/24	Tom McMillan, Ministry of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario
309	Dec. 15	Dec. 19	1/2/4/OA	Mark Force, New Westminster
310	Dec. 15	Dec. 19	WG/24	Tom Trebett, Whaletown, B.C.
311	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	MR/FM	Jef Keighley, Confederation of Canadian Unions, New Westminster
312	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	WG	E.E. Cumming, Regina, Saskatchewan
313	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	2	John McCandless, Lillooet Tribal Council
314	&VAR&&	Dec. 19	WG	Nola Johnston, Vancouver
315	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	9	Sherry Kayra, Kyuquot, B.C.
316	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	WG	Brian Chesworth, Lazo
317	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	WG	Tom Anderson, Summerland
318	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	18	Chris Czojkowski, Bella Coola

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	1985			
319	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	WG	J. Mikes, River Outfitter's Association, Vancouver
320	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	22	M. Earthy, Kootenay Mountaineering Club, Castlegar
321	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	WG	Sally Tatlow, Vancouver
322	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	WG	Robert Rainer, North Vancouver
323	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	WG	Alfred Menninga, Qualicum Beach
324	Dec. 15	Dec. 19	1	Carmen Handley, Vancouver
325	Dec. 5	Dec. 19	23	W.J. Mann, Fort Nelson
326	Dec. 6	Dec. 19	18	M. Schiller, Eliguk Lake Lodge, Nimpo Lake
327	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	1	John McEvoy, Queen Charlotte City
328	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	4	Ken Stenerson, Woodlands Manager, Scott Paper, New Westminster
329	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	WG	B.J. Janyk, Sechelt
330	Dec. 7	Dec. 19	WG	Rolf Hussinger, Burns Lake
331	Dec. 7	Dec. 19	2	Steve Clarkson, Boston Bar
332	Dec. 4	Dec. 19	WG	L.R. Little, Houston
333	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	1/2/WG	Pam Jenkins, Vernon
334	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	WG	Winell Callahan, Wynndel
335	Dec. 9	Dec. 19	WG	Rolf Hussinger, Burns Lake
336	Dec. 14	Dec. 19	GC	Janice Metcalfe, Administration Assistant, City of Prince George
337	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	1	Cameron Fraser, Vancouver
338	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	WG	Penny Street, Vancouver
339	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	OA/WG	Frances Thomas, Hope

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	1985			
340	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	OA	Cynthia Llewellyn, Project North, Vancouver
341	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	FM/5/20	Weyerhaeuser Canada, Kamloops
342	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	1	R.S. Henderson, Edmonton, Alberat
343	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	11	Richard Hebda, Assistant Director, Archaeology Division, Min. of Prov. Secretary and Government Services
344	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	WG	E.W. Howard, Canadian Institute of Forestry, Vancouver
345	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	2	Bonnie Newsmall, Yalakom Ecological Society, Lillooet
346	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	3	Vicki Husband, F.E.R., Friends of Ecological Reserves, Victoria
347	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	22	Crestbrook Forest Industries, Cranbrook (revised name: Cranbrook, Invermere and Kootenay Forest Assoc.)
348	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	OA	A.S. Gottesfeld, Seven Sisters Society, Kitwanga
349	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	11/9/ 17/24	S. Hare, Ecology Management Enterprises, Tofino
350	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	4	R.E. Davis, Skyline Explorations, Vancouver
351	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	OA	Sam Craig, Tofino
352	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	17	Federation of Mountain&VARX& Clubs of B.C. (2 letters)
353	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	1	Village of Port Alice
354	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	13	Mary Webster, Whitehorse, Yukon
355	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	13	J. Biczok, Dist. Geologist, Noranda, Whitehorse, Yukon
356	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	5	Dr. & Mrs. A.J. Hansen, Summerland

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	1985			
357	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	GC	Colleen McCrory, Western Can. Wilderness Committee, Vancouver
358	&VARY&	Dec. 19	WG	F.R. Carey, Save Our Parkland Association, Vancouver
359	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	1/2/3/5/ 7/8/9/11/ 13/16/18/ 20/21/24	V.C. Brink, Federation of B.C. Naturalists, Vancouver
360	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	WG/22/19 OA	Dave Pearce, Nelson
361	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	WG	T. Duynstu, Vancouver
362	Dec. 15	Dec. 19	1	Paul Binkert, Vancouver
363	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	WG	June Binkert, Vancouver
364	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	GC/FM	M. Sanford, Tlell, B.C.
365	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	WG	L. Anderson, Green Party of B.C., Vancouver
366	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	MR	T. Macauley, Newmont Exploration of Canada, Vancouver
367	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	MR/PM	M. Mason, Mining Association of B.C., Vancouver
368	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	MR	J.M. Patterson, B.C. & Yukon Chamber of Mines, Vancouver
369	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	GP	Forum for Planning Action, Vancouver
370	Dec. &VARZ&	Dec. 19	LU/2/3/ 5	Dave Butler, Surrey
371	&VAR[&	Dec. 19	13	Nancy MacPherson, Whitehorse, Yukon
372	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	MR	Dr. von Hahn, Vancouver
373	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	MR/LU	O.E. Owens, Cominco, Vancouver
374	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	24	Hugh A. Murray, North Vancouver

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	1985			
375	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	GC	W. Meyer, Teck Explorations, Vancouver
376	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	OA	Michael Feller, Richmond
377	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	1/2/5/WG	Irene Goldstone, Vancouver
378	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	MR/LU	N. Hillhouse, Placer Developments, Vancouver
379	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	1/10/4/13	G.H. Rayner & Assoc., West Vancouver
380	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	1/5/WG	F. Lowenberger, Whonnock Industries, Vancouver
381	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	WG	The North Shore Worship Group, West Vancouver
382	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	1/10/MR	L. Roulston, Majorem Minerals, Vancouver
383	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	WG/LU	S. Fuller, Cordillera Environmental Projects Ltd., Vancouver
384	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	WG	J. MacArthur, Federation of Mtn. Clubs of B.C., Vancouver
385	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	WG/LU	Juri Peepre, Outdoor Recreational Council of B.C., Vancouver
386	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	17/OA	D. Whistler, B.C. Speleological Federation
387	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	2	E.A. Rogers, B.C. Wildlife Federation, Surrey
388	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	1	J.S. Christie, Geologist, Vancouver
389	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	10	J.S. Christie, Geologist, Vancouver
390	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	4/11/14/20	R.A. Quartermain, Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Ltd., Vancouver
391	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	2	R.U. Bruaset, Geologist, Burnaby
392	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	WG/1/2	J. Knight, Vancouver

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
393	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	1	Western Forest Products, Vancouver
394	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	6	Western Forest Products, Vancouver
395	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	T/WG/1/ 2/LU	Tourism Industry Association of British Columbia, Vancouver
396	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	13	John Ball, Delta
397	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	1	J. Connor, Sandspit
398	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	FM	W. Young, B.C. Forestry Association, Vancouver (revised submission)
399	Dec. 20	Dec. 20	WG/GC/PM	H.K. Williams, Assistant Chief Forester, MacMillan Bloedel, Vancouver
400	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	18	J. Woodworth, Alexander MacKenzie Trail Association, Kelowna
401	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	WG/GP	National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada, Toronto, Ontario
402	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	WG/2/24	B.C. Forest Products, Vancouver
403	Dec. 11	Dec. 20	1/5/7/ 19/22	Leo S. Gasner, Cranbrook
404	Dec. 12	Dec. 20	12	I.R. Hamann, Mid-Coast TSA Steering Committee, Victoria
405	Dec. 9	Dec. 20	GC	J. Rae, Eureka Fishing Charters, Bella Coola
406	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	WG	D.H. Watkins, Corp. Falconbridge Copper, Delta
407	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	1/2	Bob Little, Prince George
408	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	1	(Auston Pelton reply to) Lisa Walker, Calgary, Alberta
409	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	24	Doug MacDonald, IWA, Duncan

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
410	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	PM	Colin Gablemann, MLA, North Island
411	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	1/17/24	R. Kirby, Victoria Canoe & Kyak Club
412	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	GP	R. Miles, The Sierra Club of Western Canada, Victoria
413	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	6	Philip Dearden, University of Victoria, Department of Geography
414	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	WG/1	Susan Entwhistle, Vancouver
415	&VAR\&	Dec. 20	WG	J. Wilson, Vancouver
416	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	5	H. Jefferson, Osler Management Ltd., Vancouver
417	Dec. 20	Dec. 20	PM	Dennis Darragh, Vancouver
418	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	WG/LU	Michael Popp, Prince George
419	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	WG	Lloyd Rushton, Victoria
420	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	WG	Joan Greenwood, Hope
421	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	WG/7/19/ 24/22	J.G. Fischer, RPF, Nelson
422	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	all	J. McDougall, Vancouver
423	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	1/9/12/ 18	J.H. Johnson, Crown Forest Ind., New Westminster
424	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	1	R.L. Smith, Sandspit
425	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	13	Dennis Prince, Yukon Chamber of Mines, Whitehorse
426	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	5	T.G. Jeanes, Balco Industries, Kamloops
427	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	17/24	P.N. Affleck, Assoc. of B.C. Professional Foresters, Vancouver
428	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	GC/PM	B. Cavill, Interior Lumber Manufacturers Assoc., Kelowna

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
429	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	WG	Mayor Gerry Furney, Port McNeill, telegram
430	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	WG/FM	J.H. Carter, Crown Forest Prod, New West.
431	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	WG	W. Enid Ross, Williams & Ross, Vancouver
432	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	13	W.J. Klassen, Yukon Dept. of Renewable Resources, Whitehorse
433	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	WG/6	Hubert Havelaar, Whaletown, B.C.
434	Dec. 14	Dec. 20	6/17	Rosemary Wooldridge, Whaletown
435	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	WG	Kootenay Resource Watch, Cranbrook
436	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	24/1/17	Dr. Alexander Briggs, Victoria
437	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	1	H.D. Arnold, Victoria
438	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	GC	Pat Carney, MP, Ottawa
439	Dec. 14	Dec. 20	WG/FM	Tom Loring, Shawnigan Lake
440	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	1/17	J.C. Stephen Explorations, North Vancouver
441	Dec. -	Dec. 20	24	Liz Pope, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby
442	Dec. -	Dec. 20	WG	Kristal Kennett, Simon Fraser, Burnaby
443	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	1	J.A. McLaughlin, Mission
444	Dec. 13	Dec. 23	20/18	J. Szauer, Ministry of Forests, Williams Lake
445	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	WG/LU/1/6/ 17/11/24	MacMillan Bloedal, Vancouver
446	Dec. -	Dec. 23	FM/WG/1/ 10	M. de Ballefeuille, Port Clements
447	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	GP	Dearden, National & Provincial Park

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
448	Dec. 22	Dec. 23	24	D.A.B. Munro, West Vancouver
449	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	WG/24	G. Okrainetz & J. Cullington, Hull P.Q.
450	Dec. 20	Dec. 23	WG/LU/1/ 7/18	I. McTaggart Cowan, Victoria
451	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	WG/LU	A.S. Gray, Weldwood of Canada, Vancouver
452	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	3	D. Jacques, Ecosat Geobotanical Surveys, North Vancouver
453	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	PM	T. Simmons, Humboldt Research, Vancouver
454	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	14/16/23	J. Krueger, Treaty 8 Tribal Assoc., Fort St. John
455	Dec. 20	Dec. 23	PM	G.A. Stoney, Western Can. Reg. Council #1, IWA, Vancouver
456	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	1/2/24/ WG	D. Anderson, Vancouver
457	Dec. 20	Dec. 23	PM	R.O. DeSorcy, Town of Hope
458	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	GC	A. Penny, Office of the P.M., Ottawa
459	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	1	O. Fletcher, Hornby Island
460	Dec. 20	Dec. 23	1	C. Spicer, Nakusp
461	Dec. 14	Dec. 23	1	Berta Schmidt, Victoria
462	Dec. 20	Dec. 23	1	Western Forest Products, Vancouver
463	Dec. 15	Dec. 23	1	P. Fortier, Tlell, B.C.
464	Dec. 18	Dec. 23	1	H. Stewart, Vancouver
465	Dec. -	Dec. 23	WG	H. Eckert, Stewart, B.C.
466	Dec. 14	Dec. 23	WG	L Farentinos, Manson's Landing
467	Dec. 15	Dec. 23	1	I.H. Jackson, Sidney, B.C.

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	1985			
468	Dec. -	Dec. 23	WG	G. Thomson, Kelowna
469	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	WG	M. Richter, McBride
470	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	WG	S.R. Koen, Vancouver
471	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	13	R. Thompson, Riske Creek
472	Dec. 18	Dec. 23	WG	K. Andrews, Williams Lake
473	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	20	Fred McMechan, Williams Lake Field Naturalists
474	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	FM/WG	Miriam Foot, Vancouver
475	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	18	C. Sill, Ulkatcho, via Anahim Lake
476	Dec. 15	Dec. 23	1	M. McPherson, Vancouver
477	Dec. 9	Dec. 23	1/10	S.L. Simpson, Masset
478	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	GP	B. Herbison, Argenta
479	Dec. 6	Dec. 23	14	Ron Corneil, Swan City Snowmobile Club, Grande Prairie, Alberta
480	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	1	G.T. Neily, Duncan
481	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	1	Susan Leslie, Vancouver
482	Dec. -	Dec. 24	2/5	Bob Stair, Chilliwack Outdoors Club (2 letters)
483	Dec. 15	Dec. 24	1	C. Dixon, North Vancouver
484	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	WG	C. Hamilton, Whistler
485	Dec. 16	Dec. 24	WG	B. Souther, North Vancouver
486	Dec. 14	Dec. 24	FM/WG	G. Cini, Glenroy, Victoria, AUSTRALIA
487	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	WG/1/5	J. King, Vancouver
488	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	WG/LU	Priidu Juurand, Planning Consult., Vancouver

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
489	Dec. 10	Dec. 24	WG	John & Andrea Prangerl, Takysie Lake
490	Dec. 10	Dec. 24	WG	J. Possett, Takysie Lake
491	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	1	L. Legge, Rosaland
492	Dec. 22	Dec. 24	WG	P.B. Daum, Vancouver
493	Dec. 15	Dec. 24	GC	G. Farstad, MCIP, Prince George
494	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	WG	D. Macaree, West Vancouver
495	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	GC	Tofino-Long Beach Chamber of Commerce
496	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	1	S.J. L'Hirondelle, Edmonton, Alberta
497	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	23/24	J. McDougall, TRM Engineering, Vancouver
498	Dec. -	Dec. 24	19	Wildland Recreation Students, Selkirk College, Castlegar
499	Dec. 14	Dec. 24	1	Gloria Collier, Sewell Inlet
500	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	1	R. Long, Raser Enterprises, Sandspit
501	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	1	G. Houston, Sandspit
502	Dec. 11	Dec. 24	1	C. Forand, Sandspit
503	Dec. -	Dec. 24	1	B. Wright, Jet Eagle Transfer, Sandspit
504	Dec. 12	Dec. 24	1	D. Payton, Sandspit
505	Dec. 12	Dec. 24	1	Gerry's Gas Works, Sandspit
506	Dec. -	Dec. 24	1	M. Warren, Sandspit
507	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	1	S. Dick, Sandspit
508	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	1	Budget Rent-a-car, Masset
509	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	1	K. Foote, Sandspit
510	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	1	Ted's Taxi, Sandspit

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	1985			
511	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	1	T. Morrell, Sandspit
512	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	1	P. Lawson, Sandspit
513	Dec. -	Dec. 24	1	A.W.M. Contracting, Sandspit
514	Dec. -	Dec. 24	1	D. Lacey, Van. Island Helicopters, Sandspit
515	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	1	J.R. Blair, Sandspit
516	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	1	G.G. Young, Crown Forest Products, Sandspit
517	Dec. 16	Dec. 24	1	Coastline Transmission, Sandspit
518	Dec. 12	Dec. 24	1	Leona Kaltie, Sewell Inlet
519	Dec. 12	Dec. 24	1	J.I. Kaltie, Moresby-Sewell School, Sewell Inlet
520	Dec. -	Dec. 24	1	Moresby Island Concerned Citizens--various petition forms
521	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	GC	J. O'Riordan, Min. of Environment, Victoria
522	Nov. 22	Dec. 24	WG	Valhalla Wilderness Society, New Denver
523	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	GC/24	R.B. Addison, Strategic Studies Div., Min. of Forests, Victoria
524	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	3	J. O'Riordan, Min. of Environment, Victoria
525	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	17	J.B. Gamson, Exploration Mgrs., Falconbridge Ltd, Delta
526	Dec. -	Dec. 24	PM/WG	B. Blackwell & K. Haberl, Vancouver
527	Dec. 18	Dec. 27	LU	E.J. Hansen, B.C. Motels, Resorts & Trailer Parks, Surrey
528	Dec. 23	Dec. 27	17	W.T. Halstead, Dist. of Campbell River

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1985			
529	Dec. 17	Dec. 27	WG	B. Brooks, Black Creek Naturalist Club
530	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	WG/OA	A. Ashey, Palliser Wilderness Society, Burnaby
531	Dec. 18	Dec. 27	WG	H.R. Stirland, Victoria
532	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	3	Wadeene River Contracting, North Vancouver
533	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	WG	R.V. Smith, MacMillan Bloedel, Vancouver
534	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	WG/18	A.J. Duplica, West Fraser Mills, Quesnel
535	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	LU	Glen Smith, Ganges, B.C.
536	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	3	S. Herrero, Environmental Science & Biology, U. of Calgary
537	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	WG/1	D.E. Wagg, Duncan
538	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	WG	D. Marchani, McBride
539	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	WG	H.R. Hutton, Ladysmith
540	Dec. 21	Dec. 30	WG	C. Hutton, Ladysmith
541	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	PM	M. Danard, Victoria
542	Dec. 15	Dec. 30	PM	M. Russell, Coal Harbour
543	Dec. 19	Dec. 30	1	A. Burness, Shawnigan Lake
544	Dec. -	Dec. 30	WG	Min. of Lands, Parks, Housing Sept. 1983 Paper
545	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	PM	Amelia Humphries, Tucker Bay
546	Dec. 24	Dec. 30	PM	S.F. Baker, Kootenay Mountaineering Club, South Slocan
547	Dec. 21	Dec. 30	PM/PM	D. King, Caledonia Ramblers, Prince George
548	Dec. 24	Dec. 30	PM/PM	T. Apsey, COFI, Vancouver

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	1985			
549	Dec. 18	Dec. 30	5	M.G. Brodarick, Okanagan Falls
550	Dec. -	Dec. 30	1	Geoffrey ?, Vancouver
551	Dec. 26	Dec. 30	1	L. Li, Pierrefonds, P.Q.
552	Dec. 18	Dec. 30	GC	J. O'Riordan, Min of Environment, Victoria
553	Dec. 24	Dec. 30	11/Lib.	P. Sansburn, Village of Port Alice
554	Dec. 22	Dec. 30	WG/1/2/ 4/5/24	T.L. Perry, UBC Faculty of Medicine
555	Dec. 17	Dec. 31	WG	C. Martin, Hornby Island
556	Dec. 18	Dec. 31	2	Chris O'Connor, Lytton Lumber Ltd.
557	Dec. 18	Dec. 31	PM/18/12	Rene Morton, Bella Coola
558	Dec. 18	Dec. 31	WG/PM	H. DeWilde, SPEC-Van. Island, Nanaimo
559	Dec. 23	Dec. 31	WG/PM	Elizabeth Ball, Vedder Crossing
560	Dec. 23	Dec. 31	IU	M.D. Pitt, Plant Science, U.B.C.
561	Dec. 23	Dec. 31	GP	P. Tattersfield, Vancouver
562	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	5	Anne Jensen, Cobble Hill
563	Dec. 19	Dec. 31	CA	Rodney Schatz, Massat
564	Dec. 19	Dec. 31	GC	cc of Austin Pelton replies to letters
565	Dec. 19	Dec. 31	GP	Bob Salo, North Vancouver
566	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	12	J. Leesing, Western Forest Products, Vancouver
	1986			
567	Dec. 14	Jan. 2	WG/1	N. Varney, Lasqueti Island
568	Dec. -	Jan. 3	MR	Minutes of Canadian Bar Assoc. Meeting

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
569	Dec. 28	Jan. 3	1/2/8	M. Wilkinson, Ladysmith
570	Dec. 30	Jan. 3	2/PM	J. McCandless, Lillooet Tribal Council
571	Dec. 20	Jan. 3	4	D.G. McFarlane, B.C. Hydro, Vancouver
572	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	WG	C. Graf, Active Minerals Expl., Vancouver
573	Dec. 11	Jan. 3	3	H.P. Heft, Bowron Lake, Wells
574	Dec. -	Jan. 3	14	Don Monroe, McBride
575	Jan. 3	Jan. 3	PM	COFI revised submission
576	Jan. 3	Jan. 6	1	John Broadhead, Islands Protection Society, Victoria
577	-	Jan. 6	1	Frank Beban Logging Ltd.
578	Jan. 3	Jan. 6	WG	Catherine Port, White Rock
579	Dec. 15	Jan. 6	20	Ida Dekalver, Clearwater
580	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	12	Eureka Fishing Charters, Bella Coola
581	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	WG	Kent Anders, Burnaby
582	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	12/18	Betty Rae, Tourism Bella Coola
583	Jan. 2	Jan. 6	PM	B.K. Downie, Parks: Research & Planning, Victoria
584	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	PM	Allan Edie, Smithers
585	Jan. 2	Jan. 6	PM	M. Humphries, Islands Trust Dept., Victoria
586	-	Jan. 6	19/1/7/22	Ken Murray, Nelson
587	Oct.'85	Jan. 7	4/Lib.	Report for Min. of Forests

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
588	Sept.'84	Jan. 7	4/Lib.	CRC response to 1984 Min of Forests Rpt.
589	Jan. 2	Jan. 7	PM	M. O'Brien, Victoria
590	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	8	A.C. Carder, Victoria
591	Dec. 18	Jan. 7	14	R. Cornell, Swan City Snowmobile Club, Grande Prairie, Alberta
592	Nov. 27	Jan. 7	2	M.E. Goddard, Min. of L.P.H., Victoria
593	Nov.'81	Jan. 7	WG	Forest Industries clipping
594	Oct.'85	Jan. 7	1	Manning Construction Ltd. Report
595	Oct.'85	Jan. 7	1	G. St. Germain, MP, letter to H. Hurd
596	Dec. 24	Jan. 7	WG	E. McKenzie, Langley
597	Dec. 30	Jan. 7	PM	D. Massey, Delta
598	Dec. 26	Jan. 7	PM	H. Officer, Youbou
599	Jan. 2	Jan. 7	PM	R.M. McDonough, Chilcotin Survival Coalition, Anahim Lake
600	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	PM	B. Tomlinson, North Vancouver
601	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	PM	A . Cadesky, Queen Charlotte, telegram
602	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	PM	Tatsuo Kage, Japanese Immigrants Assoc., Vancouver
603	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	2	A. Christensen, BCFP, Vancouver
604	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	4	Nava Thunderstorm, Telegraph Creek
605	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	GP	Bill Adams, Hornby Island
606	Jan. 4	Jan. 8	1	Jean Holmes, Fulford Harbour
607	Jan. 2	Jan. 8	1/24/6	A. Walker, Victoria
608	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	GP	K. Thomas, White Rock

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
609	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	1	Donald Thomson, Vancouver
610	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	WG	Ruth MacDonald, Society Promoting Env. Conservation, Vancouver
611	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	PM	Polstar Environmental Svcs., Revelstoke
612	Jan. '81	Jan. 8	3	Telkwa Foundation Newsletter
613	Jan. 8	Jan. 8	PM	Hubert Bruce, West Vancouver
614	-	Jan. 8	PM	Irving Fox, Smithers
615	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	PM	Paul Sneed, Wilderland Explorations, Terrace
616	Dec. 31	Jan. 8	PM	Jef Knighley, Conf. of Can. Unions, New Westminster
617	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	17	J. Waddell, Victoria
618	-	Jan. 8	PM	Spencer Nixon
619	Jan. 5	Jan. 8	PM	C.H. Leake, McBride
620	Jan. 8	Jan. 8	PM	R. Stevenson, BC-Yukon Chamber of Mines, Vancouver
621	Jan. -	Jan. 8	1	R.L. Smith, Sandspit
622	Dec. 26	Jan. 8	LU/PM	R.L. Smith, Sandspit
623	Dec. 31	Jan. 8	GP	A. Larson, Invermere
624	-	Jan. 8	18	B. Kuch, Bella Coola
625	-	Jan. 9	1	A.G. Whitney, Pacific Synergies, North Vancouver
626	Dec. '85	Jan. 9	5	Ministry of L.P.H. Cascade Wilderness Study - Options, (Kamloops Br.)
627	Dec. 24	Jan. 9	WG	V. Beaker, White Rock
628	Jan. -	Jan. 9	CE	Miller Mason, Mining Assoc. of B.C.
629	Jun. '81	Jan. 9	Lib-6	Min. of L.P.H Feasibility Study

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	1986			
630	-	Jan. 9	Lib-20	Parks & O.R. Division, Kamloops
631	Jan. 6	Jan. 9	1/17	L. Paterson, Mitlenatch Field Naturalist Society, Campbell River
632	Oct. 17	Jan. 9	6	cc from Min. of Environment, Ottawa
633	Jan. 7	Jan. 9	WG	J. Haberl, Vancouver
634	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	WG	SP Williams, North Vancouver
635	Jan. 7	Jan. 9	WG	D.A. Cogswell, Victoria
636	Jan. 5	Jan. 9	WG	Mary Kingsley, Victoria
637	Jan.9	Jan. 9	WG	T.M. Nichols, The Sierra Club, Vancouver
638	Jun.'81	Jan. 9	Lib-6	George Wood, Victoria
639	-	Jan. 9	Lib-6	brief submitted by Sierra Club
640	Jan. 6	Jan. 9	WG	J. Lester, Victoria
641	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	PM	H.K. Williams, MacMillan Bloedel
642	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	PM/CE	O. Owens, Cominco, Vancouver
643	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	5/11	F. Lowenberger, Whonnock Industries, Vancouver
644	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	14	K.W. Belik, Min. of Forests, B.C.
645	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	MR/WG	O. Owens, Cominco, Vancouver
646	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	PM	C.M. Rebagliati, Vancouver
647	Jan. 5	Jan. 9	WG/17	Stan Paterson, Heriot Bay
648	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	2	R.C. Howard, BCFP, Vancouver
649	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	6	George Wood, Victoria
650	Dec. 12	Jan. 9	WG	Tom Heah, Changchun, P.R. of CHINA
651	Jan.6	Jan. 9	1	Joyce Davison, Edmonton, Alberta

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	1986			
652	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	18	Bill Graham, Burns Lake Chamber of Commerce
653	Jan. 7	Jan. 9	PM	Jim Rutter, Fed. of Mtn. Clubs of B.C.
654	Jan. 7	Jan. 9	PM	Roy Wall, Nanaimo Fish & Game Protective Assoc.
655	Jan. 4	Jan. 9	PM	Morag Gilchrist, New Hazelton
656	Jan. -	Jan. 9	PM	Brian Wilkes, Smithers
657	Jan. 1	Jan. 9	PM	Beatrice Carey, Sandspit
658	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	PM	Tom Maland, Sandspit
659	Jan. -	Jan. 10	3	R.D. Flitton, Ministry of L.P.H.
660	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	2	A.C. MacPherson, Ministry of Forests
661	Jan. 5	Jan. 10	WG	Jocelyn Brooks, Black Creek
662	Jan.6	Jan. 10	PM	Betty & Allan Brooks, Black Creek
663	Nov.'85	Jan. 10	LU	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries Rp
664	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	Res	Jane Toms, Outdoor Club of Victoria
665	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	18	R.B. Addison, Ministry of Forests
666	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	WG/PM	J.C. Bohlen, Greenpeace, Vancouver
667	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	PM	Philip Haddock, Vancouver
668	Jan. 2	Jan. 10	WG	S.P. Williams, North Vancouver
669	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	1	Diane Hansen, North Burnaby
670	Jan. -	Jan. 13	LU/1/10/ 3/4/13/ 15/12/PM	Duncan Dow, Assoc. of B.C. Prof. Forester
671	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	5	S. Robertson, Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission, Burnaby

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	1986			
672	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	WG/2	K. McCloskey, Cariboo Lumber Manuf. Assoc., Williams Lake
673	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	IU	Y. Bajard, First Watercount Systems
674	Jan. 9	Jan. 13	1	F.O. Sutton, Saanichton
675	Jan. -	Jan. 13	11/17	Jane Toms, Victoria
676	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	WG	K. Richards, Vancouver
677	Jan.6	Jan. 13	OA	W.B. Hardy, Deroche, B.C.
678	Jan. 11	Jan. 13	WG	W. Chittenden, West Vancouver
679	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	WG	S.P. Williams, North Vancouver
680	Jan. -	Jan. 13	8	G. Lepore, Reg. Dist. of Mt. Waddington
681	Dec. 31	Jan. 13	6	Top Island Econauts Society
682	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	WG	M.A. Lashmar, Vancouver
683	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	13/1/2/T	K. Streckmann, Action River Expeditions, Burnaby
684	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	1	Western Forest Products
685	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	1	H.K. Williams, MacMillan Bloedel
686	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	13	J. Mikes, River Outfitters of B.C.
687	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	WG	Jim Rutter, Fed. of Mtn. Clubs of B.C.
688	Dec. 17	Jan. 14	1	R. Long, Queen Charlotte Chamber of Commerce
689	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	1	M. Sixta, Sea Kayak Association of B.C.
689(a)	Aug.'82	Jan. 14	5	Min. of Environment News Release
690	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	5/FM	H. Hatfield, Penticton
691	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	20	C.J.M. Smith (no address)

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
692	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	WG	J. Trivett, West Vancouver
693	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	WG	Betti Dulmage, Toronto, Ontario
694	Jan. 8	Jan. 14	1	Nelson G. Scott, Mississauga, Ontario
695	Dec. 18	Jan. 14	1	Peter Radpath, Queen Charlotte
696	Jan. 7	Jan. 14	1/2	Cecile Helten, Delta
697	Jan. -	Jan. 14	WG	J.W. Markin, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
'698	Jan. 8	Jan. 14	FM	R.L. Smith, Sandspit
699	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	FM	B.W. McCloy, COFI, Vancouver
700	Jan. 3	Jan. 14	Res	R.E.Glennie, Steelhead Society, Courtenay
701	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	4	Cecile Helten, Delta
702	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	17	W.J.B. Devitt, CIP Inc., Vancouver
703	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	5	T.Jeanes, Balco Industries, Kamloops
704	Jan. 3	Jan. 14	Res	R. Glennie, Steelhead Society, Courtenay
705	Jan. 7	Jan. 14	III/1	J. Marsh, Dept. of Geog., Trent Univ., Peterborough, Ontario
706	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	III/7	J. Katrichak, Sparwood & Dist. Fish & Wildlife Assoc, Sparwood
707	Jan. -	Jan. 14	5	R. Houlden, Hope
708	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	III/WG	Rick Searle, Victoria
709	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	5	D. MacDonald, Okanagan Historical Soc.
710	Dec. 31	Jan. 14	17	Robert Bell-Irving, Steelhead Society, Campbell River
711	Jan. 13	Jan. 15	FM/WG/ 5/2/	R. Hodson, Assoc. of B.C. Professional Foresters, Kamloops

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	1986			
712	Jan. 3	Jan. 15	WG	Dennis Beaulieu, Salmo
713	Dec. 3	Jan. 15	WG	Anne Sharpe, Victoria
714	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	WG	Rebecca Hoodless, Victoria
715	Jan. 3	Jan. 15	1	Dave Putterill, Sandspit
716	Jan. 10	Jan. 15	22/19	ArnCpl:p or Larson, Invermere
717	Jan. 7	Jan. 15	FM/WG	D. Mellor, Raven Forest Products Ltd., Campbell River
718	Jan. 9	Jan. 15	WG/FM	W. Young, B.C. Forestry Assoc., Vancouver
720	Dec. -	Jan. 15	FM/WG	Harry Marshall, Assoc. of B.C. Professional Foresters, Vancouver
721	Jan. 10	Jan. 15	1/17/24/ FM	E.J. Newell, Richmond
722	Jan. 9	Jan. 15	9	Ann Ratel, Min. of EMPR, Victoria
723	Jan. -	Jan. 15	9	Lynne Milnes, Victoria
724	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	WG/24/4	B. Peetoom, Pyramid Press, Valemount
725	Jan. 10	Jan. 15	WG	J.G. Bullen, Victoria
726	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	21	Ross Peck, Fort St. John
727	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	WG	Northern B.C. Guides Assoc, Ft. St. John
728	Jan. 13	Jan. 15	WG	Allan Evans, Ottawa
729	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	7	B.C. Lieff, Waterton Biosphere Reserve Management Committee, Twin Butte, Alberta
730	Jan. -	Jan. 15	WG	Stephen Miloch, Vancouver
731	Jan. 4	Jan. 15	WG	Iris Bakken, Kootenay Stone Centre, Salmo
732	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	WG	K. L. Derman, Sidney, B.C.

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
733	Jan. 10	Jan. 16	WG/1/2	A.A. Buchanan, Comox
734	Jan. 12	Jan. 16	GP	P. Dearden, Nat & Prov. Parks Assoc., Victoria
735	Jul.'85	Jan. 16	6	M. Bigg, Fisheries and Oceans, Nanaimo
736		Jan. 16	4	Lamont Bassett (no address)
737	Jan. 10	Jan. 16	16/21/23	J. Krueger, Treaty 8 Tribal Assoc.
738	Jan. -	Jan. 16	WG	E.M. Mackay, Abbotsford
739	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	LU	G.S. Merrithew, Min. of Forestry, Ottawa
740	Jan. 10	Jan. 16	OA	W. Niemann, Victoria
741	Jan. 8	Jan. 16	13	B. Brewster, Yukon Legislative Assembly
742	Jan. -	Jan. 16	14	G. Kingdon, Alberta Snowmobile Assoc., Whitecourt, Alberta
743	Jan. 10	Jan. 16	1	Nat. & Prov. Parks Press Release
744	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	5/2/1/WG	Russell Irvine, Heritage Conserva tion Branch, Victoria
745	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	1	Frank Beban Logging reply to sub missions
746	Jan. -	Jan. 17	WG/FM	Barbara Budd, Chilliwack
747	Jan. 11	Jan. 17	1	Lloyd Hodge, Cranbrook
748	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	GP/WG	M. Barraclough, Nanaimo Field Naturali
749	Jan. 4	Jan. 17	1	D. Sharp, Del Mar, California
750	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	18	R. Seel, McElhanney Engineering Services, Vancouver
751	Jan. 15	Jan. 17	GP	Trudy Hopkins, Kelowna

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
752	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	1	David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs, Ottawa
753	Jan. 13	Jan. 17	III	T. Chandler, Landscope Consulting Corp., Lillooet
754	Jan. 13	Jan. 17	WG/III/1/ 2/4/5/FM	Alison Dinwoodie, Alpine Club of Canada, Edmonton, Alberta
755	Jan. 15	Jan. 17	3	R.B. Addison, Ministry of Forests, Strategic Studies Branch, Victoria
756	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	17	Campbell River Fish and Wildlife Assoc.
757	Jan. 12	Jan. 17	1	P. Fortier, Queen Charlotte Is. (Tlell)
758	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	WG	Dick McMaster, B.C. Interior Fishing Camp Operators Assoc., Kamloops
759	Jan. 16	Jan. 20	WG	R.E. Hallbauer, Teck Corp., Vancouver
760	Jan. 16	Jan. 20	4	R.W. Ginther, Fort St. James
761	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	18	M.W. Pyke, Comaplex Resources, Calgary
762	Jan. -	Jan. 20	2	Trevor Jones, Vancouver
763	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	2	J. Lightfoot, Stain Action Committee, Lytton
764	Jan. 16	Jan. 20	22	Anne St. Amand, City of Kimberley
765	Jan. 14	Jan. 20	GC	Dene Ferguson, Kamloops
766	Jan. -	Jan. 20	1	Dr. Brenda Histed, New Masset, Graham Is.
767	Jan. -	Jan. 20	Lib	Materials/questionnaires from J. Lightfoot
768	Jan. 17	Jan. 20	1	Frank Beban Logging oral presenta tion at public meeting

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
769	Jan. 8	Jan. 20	18	Stanley Stump, Chilcotin, Anahim Indian Band, Alexis Creek
770	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	2/FM/MR/T	M. Haddock, Environmental Law Group, UBC, Vancouver
771	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	WG	D. Mitchell, B.C. Soc. of Landscape Architects, Burnaby
772	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	FM/22/7/19/OA	B. Fontana, East Kootenay Wildlife Assoc., Cranbrook
773	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	1	B. Ott, Placer Developments, Vancouver
774	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	1	J. Turner, Leader of the Opposition, Ottawa
775	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	1/2/7/FM	Alan Dibb, Vancouver
776	Jan. 16	Jan. 21	GC	E. Broadbent, NDP Leader, Ottawa
777	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	FM/12	W. Ferguson, Fraser Gifford, Vancouver
778	Jan. 13	Jan. 21	FM/17	W. Guppy, Mines & Energy Comm., Tofino
779	Jan. -	Jan. 21	WG/LU/GP	Murray Rankin, Faculty of Law, UBC
780	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	WG/8/17/2	M. Engels, Campbell River
781	Jan. -	Jan. 21	4	J. Hobart, Wha Th Ell Ranch, Endako
782	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	1	F. Luck, Husby Trucking, Vancouver
783	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	WG/LU	Reg. Dist. Kitimat-Stikine, Terrace
784	Jan. -	Jan. 22	WG	J. Serup (no address)oral presentation
785	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	WG/LU	Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council (no addr.) oral presentation
786	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	18	Burns Lake Chamber of Commerce oral presentation
787	Jan. -	Jan. 22	1	R.L. Smith, Sandspit

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
788	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	IU	G. Farstad, Prince George oral pre entation
789	Jan. 14	Jan. 22	22	A. Mitchell, Min. of Forests, Engineering Branch
790	Jan. -	Jan. 22	1	TFL 24 Harvesting Schedule
791	Jan. 18	Jan. 22	FM	H.V. Stent, Summerland
792	Jan. 9	Jan. 22	4	L. Thunderstorm, Residents for a Free-Flowing Stikine, Telegraph Creek
793	Jan. 15	Jan. 23	WG	T. Jamieson, Nelson
794	Jan. 20	Jan. 23	GC	R. Scace, Reid Crowther Eng., Calgary
795	Jan. -	Jan. 23	7/4/22	David Polster, Polster Evironmental Svcs., Revelstoke
796	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	15/OA	W. McIntyre, Terrace
797	Jan. -	Jan. 23	16/14/21/ 23	S. Wolff, North Peace Rod & Gun Club, Fort St. John
798	Jan. 20	Jan. 23	1	J. Bullen, Min. of Forests (Windy Bay Report 1981)
799	Dec. 17	Jan. 22	RB	Philip Dearden, (Dup. of Robson Bight Letter)
800	Jan. -	Jan. 24	WG	SPEC-Kimberley Branch oral presenta tion
801	Jan. 22	Jan. 24	1/FM	Damian Power, Vancouver
802	Jan. 14	Jan. 24	2	Gail Braybrooks, Sidney, B.C.
803	Jan. 15	Jan. 24	OA	Roger Adolph, Fountain Indian Band, Lillooet
804	Jan. 24	Jan. 24	1	F.M. Strong, Strovest Holdings, Vancouver

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	1986			
805	Jan. 20	Jan. 24	13	Geologists at Noranda, Whitehorse, Yukon
806	Jan. -	Jan. 24	8	Linda Zernask, Little Britain, Ontario
807	Jan. -	Jan. 24	1	J.F. Wood, Queen Charlotte City
808	Jan. 24	Jan. 27	Res	W.G. Burch, BCFP, Vancouver
809	Jan. 22	Jan. 27	10	D.I. Perna, Village of Masset
810	Jan. 19	Jan. 27	GC	Landon Spruce, Waterloo, Ont.
811	Jan. 21	Jan. 27	1	Steve Coupland, Kitchener, Ontario
812	Jan. 25	Jan. 27	GC	Alex Blefare, Lytton
813	Jan. 21	Jan. 27	WG/1	V.H. Hernandez, Powell River
814	Jan. 22	Jan. 27	1	Don Haneak, Port Williams, Nova Scotia
815	Jan. 21	Jan. 27	3	K. Eide, Terrace
816	Jan. -	Jan. 27	FM	Environment Report
817	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	22	Dr. John Anonby, Nairobi, Kenya
818	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	11	R. Clayton, Port Hardy Heritage Society
819	Jan. 22	Jan. 27	3	Allan Edie, Smithers
820	Jan. 22	Jan. 27	4/13	D.G. McFarlane, BC Hydro, Vancouver
821	Jan. 23	Jan. 27	IU	J.P. Kimmins, Faculty of Forestry, U.B.C.
822	Jan. 23	Jan. 27	4	Tahltan Tribal Council, Mill Bay
823	Jan. 24	Jan. 27	18	J. Johnson, Crown Forest Prod., New West.
824	Jan. 28	Jan. 28	17/18	Lee Straight, Vancouver
325	Jan. 26	Jan. 28	1/FM	Peter Morrison, Vancouver

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
826	Jan. -	Jan. 28	WG/LU	Philip Tattersfield, oral presentation
827	Jan. 22	Jan. 28	WG/FM/MR	W. & C. Latter, Nanaimo, oral presentation
828	Jan. 22	Jan. 28	WG	J. & D. Mansbridge, Nanaimo
829	Jan. -	Jan. 28	WG	Bill Tomlinson oral presentation
830	Jan. 22	Jan. 28	WG/17/6/ 15/3/2	Ed Mankelow oral presentation
831	Jan. 20	Jan. 28	WG/1/17/8	Ruth Masters oral presentation
832	Jan. 13	Jan. 28	WG/1/2/3/ 4/7/9	Melda Buchanan, Nanaimo
833	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	LU/WG/17	Carol Martin, Hornby Island oral presentation
834	Jan. -	Jan. 28	5	J. Hansen, Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society, Summerland
835	Jan. 23	Jan. 28	1	R. Roth, Olympia, Washington, U.S.A.
836	Jan. -	Jan. 28	1/2	E.-L. Iskenius, Vancouver
837	Jan. 16	Jan. 28	1	N.L. Dilay, Saanichton
838	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	LU	Ruth Masters, Courtenay
839	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	6	Jim Borrowman, Telegraph Cove
840	Jan. 22	Jan. 28	WG	Jack Austin, Senator, Ottawa, Ontario
841	Jan. 22	Jan. 28	1	John Pearce, Toronto, Ontario
842	Dec. 30	Jan. 28	1/24/17	George Futer, Black Creek
843	Jan. 13	Jan. 28	2	Ross Urquhart, Save the Stein Coalition, Lytton
844	Jan. 23	Jan. 28	10	Blair MacKinnon, Rediscovery Society, Masset

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	1986			
845	Jan. 19	Jan. 28	1	Keith Moore, Queen Charlotte City
846	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	5	R.O. DeSorcy, Town of Hope
847	Jan. 23	Jan. 28	1	Ken Juniper, Terrace
848	Jan. 16	Jan. 28	4	Lynne Thunderstorm, Res. for a Free-Flowing Stikine, Telegraph Creek
849	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	6	John Leesing, Western Forest Products
850	Jan. 22	Jan. 28	9	MacMillan Bloedel oral presentation (Nanaimo)
851	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	6/8/9	E.J. Karanka & Assoc., Victoria
852	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	1	Jim Edwards, Tiger Mountain Group, Basel, Switzerland
853	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	WG/LU	T. Simmons, Humboldt Research, Vancouver
854	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	LU	MacMillan Bloedel oral presentation
855	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	FM	R.V. Smith, MacMillan Bloedel, remarks
856	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	LU	A. Humphries, Tucker Bay
857	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	1	F. Wilson, Victoria
858	Jan. -	Jan. 29	MR	Derek Willans (no address)
859	Jan. 13	Jan. 29	2	Mark Rebagliati, Vancouver
360	Jan. 25	Jan. 29	OA	Mary Carr, Mississauga, Ontario
361	Jan. 24	Jan. 29	Lib.	Peter J. Hamel, The Anglican Church of Canada, Toronto
862	Jan. -	Jan. 29	WG/FM/17	Campbell River Green Party oral presentation
863	Jan. -	Jan. 29	FM/WG	I.W.A Regional Council oral present ation
864	Jan. -	Jan. 29	WG/LU	Ian McTaggart-Cowan oral brief

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
865	Jan. 16	Jan. 29	LU/T/FM	J. Carter, B.C. Wildlife Federation, Surrey
866	Jan. -	Jan. 30	18	R. Marshall, B.C. Wildlife Branch
867	Jan. 30	Jan. 30	FM	Dan Hanuse, Truck Loggers oral brief
868	Jan. 27	Jan. 30	FM	Barbara Sedgwick, Union Bay
869	Jan. 23	Jan. 30	3	B.E. Marr, Min. of Environment, Vict.
870	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	WG/6/1	Christopher Risley, Vancouver
871	Jan. -	Jan. 30	1	Suzuki comments of Jan. 1982
872	Jan. -	Jan. 30	PMR	J.M. Duncan, MacMillan Bloedel
873	Jan. 18	Jan. 30	1	Kathryn Kelly, Queen Charlotte City
874	Jan. 26	Jan. 30	WG/1	Liam Perdue, Toronto
875	Jan. 24	Jan. 30	16	H. Ostafichuk, F.S.J. Hi-Performance Motor Sports, Fort St. John
876	Jan. 24	Jan. 30	3	Dennis Jaques, Ecosat Geobotanical Surveys, North Vancouver
877	Jan. 23	Jan. 30	1	N.R. Lamorie, Masset
878	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	17	G.H. Montgomery, Westmin, Vancouver
879	Jan. 23	Jan. 30	9	Melda Buchanan, Comox
880	Jan. 30	Jan. 30	17	G.H. Montgomery, Westmin, Vancouver
881	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	PMR/4	Rosemary Fox, Smithers
882	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	WG/FM	H. Rothstein, Vancouver
883	Jan. -	Jan. 31	1	S.M. Price, East Kelowna
884	Jan. 27	Jan. 31	WG/OA	Jill Weiss, B.C. Coalition of the Disabled, Vancouver
885	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	1/2/FM	W. Lehmann, Surrey

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	1986			
886	Jan. 25	Jan. 31	11	James L. Allison, Quatsino, B.C.
887	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	1/10	J. Broadhead letter to F. Luck
888	Jan. 27	Jan. 31	WG	Bruce Kidd, School of Physical and Health Education, Univ. of Toronto
889	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	OA	S.M. Hall, Southern Chilcotin Mtns. Wilderness Society, Gold Bridge, B.C.
890	Jan. 22	Jan. 31	WG/6/8/ 9/11/17/24	Warrick Whitehead, Duncan
891	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	17	Cream Silver Mines Ltd. (by D. Wilder)
892	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	LU/PMR	Irving K. Fox, Smithers
893	Jan. 23	Jan. 31	GP	Jean Hnytka, The Sierra Club, Victoria
894	Feb.'85	Jan. 31	FM	RPF Position Paper
895	Jan. -	Feb. 3	FM	Ray Pillman, West Vancouver
896		Feb. 3	OA	Robert Zielinski, Hornby Isl. Diving
897	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	GC	Carol Martin, Hornby Island.
898		Feb. 3	WG/OA	Institute of International Education, Kwantlen College
899	Jan. 30	Feb. 3	GC	A. Humphries, Tucker Bay
900	Jan. 28	Feb. 3	13	cc J. O'Riordan letter to A. Ganske
901	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	WG/GP	Katherine Capes, Courtenay
902	Jan. 30	Feb. 3	WG	M. Walmsley, Soil Conservation Society of America, B.C. Chapter
903		Feb. 3	FM/LU	Town of Port McNeill Brief "Killing the Goose that Lays the Golden Egg"
904	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	17	Fed. of Mtn. Clubs of B.C. Brief

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	1986			
905	Jan. 29	Feb. 3	1	Ruby Alton, Fulford Harbour
906	Jan. -	Feb. 3	1	Terrence Lewis brief
907	Jan. 20	Feb. 3	14	Dave King, Caledonia Ramblers, Prince George
908	Jan. 29	Feb. 3	1	Brian Whiteside, Toronto, Ontario
909	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	PMR	R.P. Manning, Western Forest Products
910	Jan. 23	Feb. 3	2	Stein Valley Petition, Vancouver
911	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	PMR	W.B. Gayle, Canfor, Vancouver
912	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	Outdoor Club of Victoria
913	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		Norman Joe
914	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		Nanaimo Fish & Game Protective Assoc.
915	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		B.C. Wildlife Fed., Van. Is. Region
916	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		J. Leesing, W.F.P. Map
917	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		Richard Hadley, Victoria
918	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		Betty J. Brooks
919	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		Josette C. Wier
920	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		Allan C. Brooks
921	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		Fred Marshall
922	Jan. 22	Feb. 3		Hendrick DeWilde, SPEC Van. Is.
923	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	Jim Bohlen, Denman Island
924	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	Arrowsmith Ecological Assoc.
925	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	Campbell RiverFish and Wildlife Ass
926	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	Unidentified Exhibit
927	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	Local 1-85, IWA

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	1986			
928	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	Bob Tustin
929	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	B.C. Wildlife Federation
930	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	M. Wilkinson
931	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Nanaimo	Suzanne Hare, Ecology Management Ent
932	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Denis Gourdeau: Akamina-Kishinena
933	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Bob Fontana, East Kootenay Wildlife Assoc.
934	Jan.22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Southern Guides and Outfitters
935	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Ray Demarshi
936	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Bernard Lieff, Waterton Park Super.
937	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Craig Lodge, RPF
938	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Rod MacLeod, RPF
939	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Dave Melenka, Forest Assoc.
940	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Alan Askey/Bob Janieson, Palliser Wilderness Society
941	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Maps, etc. from MoLPH
942	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Chamber of Mines of Eastern B.C.
943	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Ken Murray
944	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	W.P. Harland/G. Tallman
945	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Vivian Pharis/Alberta Wilderness Ass
946	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Kakwa submissions
947	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Kent Goodwin
948	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Carol Hartwig et al.
949	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Leo Gasner

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	1986			
950	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	David Polster
951	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Copy of 1908 letter to Mr. McBride
952	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Kootenay Nordic Outdoors Club
953	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Ric Careless
954	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Cranbrk.	Connie Harris, Alpine Club of Canada
955	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	PMR	J.M. Patterson, BC-Yukon Chamber or Mines, Vancouver
956	Jan. 29	Feb. 4	LU	J. Hansen, Summerland
957	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	WG	Norman Purssell, Fed. of B.C. Naturalists, West Vancouver
958	Jan. 29	Feb. 4	PMR	Douglas Anderson, Cominco, Cranbrook
959	Dec. 18	Feb. 4	FM/2/1/5/ LU	J. MacArthur, Fed. of Mtn. Clubs
960	Jan. 27	Feb. 4	1	M.F. Strong, United Nations, New York
961	Jan. 27	Feb. 4	WG/LU	Trudy Frisk, Greater Kamloops Outdoor Recreation Committee
962	Jan. 27	Feb. 4	1	M. Morris/B. Eccles, Queen Charlotte
963	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	7	W.P. Harland, North Vancouver
964	Jan. 21	Feb. 4	GP	Barbara Wallace, MLA Cowichan-Malahat
965	Jan.	Feb. 4	2	B. Harfield, New Westminster
966	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	T	Daniel Lewis, Vancouver
967	Jan. 22	Feb. 4	11/8/6	B. Welchman, Dist. of Port Hardy
968	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	19	R. MacLeod, Nelson
969	Jan. 29	Feb. 4	FM	Graham Farstad, Prince George

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	1986			
970	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	GP	Kevin McNamee, Nat & Prov Parks Assoc. of Canada, Toronto
971	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	2/1/4	R. L. Cox, Kwantlen College, Surrey
972	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	PMR	Jim Rutter, Fed. of Mtn. Clubs of B.C.
973	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	17	J.B. Gammon, Falconbridge, Delta
974	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	FM	H.K. Williams, MacMillan Bloedel
975	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	PMR/9	S.D. Crawford, Macmillan Bloedel, Estevan Division, Port Alberni
976	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	PMR/FM	W.G. Burch, BCFP, Vancouver
977	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	2	J. McCandless, Lillooet Tribal Council
978		Feb. 4	PMR/17	Carol Martin Questions and answers by Mining Assoc. of B.C.
979	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	MR	R.W. Stevenson, B.C.-Yukon Chamber of Mines, Vancouver
980	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	WG/18/20	M. Sather, Hummingbird Nature Tours, Maple Ridge
981	Feb. -	Feb. 4	1/2/4/19/ WG	Robin Tagles, Maple Ridge
982	-	Feb. 4	FM/LU	Tony Ross, Vancouver
983	-	Feb. 4	PMR/1	Al Whitney, Pacific Synergies
984	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	WG	J.T. Standish, Delta
985	-	Feb. 4	MR	M. Mason, Mining Association
986	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	1/2/3/13	Todd Stocknar, Vancouver
987	-	Feb. 5	13	Ministry Submission
988	-	Feb. 5	2	Ministry of Submission

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
989	-	Feb. 5	13	Ministry of Submission
990	-	Feb. 5	16	Ministry of Submission
991	-	Feb. 5	21	Ministry of Submission
994	Feb. 5	Feb. 5	PMR/LU	R.P. Manning, Western Forest Prod.
995	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	1	Ian McTaggart Cowan, Victoria
996	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	13	Ben Marr, Ministry of Environment
997	-	Feb. 5	18	Tweedsmuir Park Wilderness Committe
998	-	Feb. 5	17	Ministry of LPH background info.
999	Feb. 5	Feb. 5	5	Ken Farquharson Memo
1000	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	2	W.G. Burch, BCFP
1001	Jan. 27	Feb. 5	GC	L.E. Sivertson, Min. of EMPR
1002	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	9	E. Howden, Victoria
1003	Feb. 5	Feb. 5	3	Fred Philpot telephone call
1004	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	late	Betty Smith, Victoria
1005	Jan. 31	Feb. 5	late	D. Whistler, B.C. Speleological Fed.
1006	Jan. 28	Feb. 5	late	Similkameen Indian Admin, Keremeos
1007	Jan. 30	Feb. 5	late	Daily Townsman, Cranbrook clipping
1008	Jan. 30	Feb. 5	late	Leo Gasner, Cranbrook
1009	-	Feb. 5	late	M. Monette, Surrey petition
1010	Jan. 31	Feb. 5	late	F. Marshall, Nanaimo
1011	Jan. 30	Feb. 5	late	G. Sawchuk, Courtenay Fish & Game Protective Assoc.

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
1012	Jan. 12	Feb. 5	late	Elizabeth Vibert, Truro, Nova Scotia
1013	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	late	P. Connell, Vernon
1014	-	Feb. 5	late	Darcy Monchak, Golden
1015	Feb. 1	Feb. 5	LU/WG	B.C. Caucus, Heritage for Tomorrow, Vancouver mtg.
1016	Jan. 27	Feb. 5	LU	M. Humphries, Islands Trust, oral
1017	Jan. 28	Feb. 5	LU	Peter Pearse, Vancouver oral
1018	Feb. 1	Feb. 5	LU	Wil Knedlik, Vancouver oral
1019	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	LU	Brian French, Forum for Planning Action, Vancouver oral
1020	Jan. 27	Feb. 5	LU/3/1	Michael Pitt, Vancouver oral
1021	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	MR	Mining Assoc. of B.C. replies to ques.
1022	Dec. 19	Feb. 5	H	Russell J. Irvine, Heritage Conserv. Branch
1023	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	1	Ray Pillman memo
1024	Feb. 4	Feb. 6	PM/22	Dave Melenka, Crestbrook Forest Ind., Cranbrook
1025	-	Feb. 6	13	Donald McLeod, Geddes Resources
1026	Feb. 3	Feb. 6	2	Ian R. Wilsnn, Brentwood Bay, B.C.
1027	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	17	Suzanne Hare, Ecology Management Enterprises
1028	Feb. 4	Feb. 6	WG	P. Armstrong, Moresby Isl. Concerned Citizens, Sandspit
1029	Jan. 17	Feb. 6	late	Bob Fontana, East Kootenay Wildlife Assoc.
1030	Jan. 20	Feb. 7	WG	Rosemary J. Fox, Terrace oral
1031	Jan. 20	Feb. 7	LU	Irving K. Fox, Terrace oral

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
1032	Jan. 20	Feb. 7	3	B. Van Drimmelen, Terrace oral
1033	Jan. 20	Feb. 7	3	Allan Edie, Terrace oral
1034	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	1	J. Broadhead, Broadhead Henley & Assoc.
1035	Feb. 3	Feb. 7	WG	Philip Dearden, U. Vic.
1036	Feb. 3	Feb. 7	WG/1/2	A.D.M. Glass, Dept. of Botany, U.B.C.
1037	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	3	Peter Grant, Victoria, B.C.
1038	Feb. 4	Feb. 7	WA/WG	Glenys Snow, Radium, B.C., Jim Derksen, COPOH
1039	Feb. 6	Feb. 7		John McCandless, Lillooet Tribal Council
1040	Feb. 7	Feb. 7		M. H. Mason, Mining Assoc.
1041	Feb. 5	Feb. 7		Dr. A. J. Hansen, Summerland, B.C.
1042	None	Feb. 7		Robert Enns, Trent University
1043	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	4	D.G. McFarlane, B.C. Hydro
1044	Feb. 5	Feb. 7		Don Bullock, Creston, B.C.
1045	Feb. 5	Feb. 7		Deborah Curran, Vancouver, B.C.
1046	Feb. 3	Feb. 7		Joe Saysell, Lake Cowichan, B.C.
1047	None	Feb. 7		Bob Smith
1048	Jan. 20	Feb. 10	18	Murray W. Pyke, Comaplex Resources International Ltd.
1049	Jan. 20	Jan. 20		Greg C. Woollacott, Prince George Regional Public Affairs Committee of the Assoc. of B.C. Profession Foresters
1050	Jan. 27	Jan. 27	LU	MacMillan Bloedel Limited Brief
1051	Jan. 28	Jan. 28	WG	Terry Simmons, Humboldt Research Associates, Inc.

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
1052	None	Feb. 10	MR	Mining Assoc. of B.C.
1053	Jan. 28	Jan. 28	FM	R.V. Smith, MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.
1054	None	Feb. 10		Greg Cranston, Vancouver, B.C.
1055	Jan. 28	Feb. 10		J.D. Wright, P. Eng.
1056	Jan. 21	Feb. 7		McCrory Wildlife Services, New Denver, B.C.
1057	Jan. 29	Jan. 29		Gordon G. Richards, P. Eng., Richmond, B.C.
1058	Feb. 7	Feb. 10	LU/FM	A.C. MacPherson, Dep. Minister, Ministry of Forests
1059	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	1/FM	Gary Letcher
1060	Feb. 6	Feb. 10		Rita A. Burtch, Smiths Falls, ON
1061	Feb. 4	Feb. 10	FM/2	Gary A. Letcher
1062	Feb. 4	Feb. 10		Carole Martin, Hornby Island
1063	Feb. 6	Feb. 10		D. L. Handley, Nanaimo, B.C.
1064	Feb. 6	Feb. 10		Milly Malavsky, Project North
1065	Jan. 16	Feb. 10		Don Plumb
1066	Jan. 4	Feb. 10	7/FM	Max Winkler, Chief Park Warden Waterton Lakes National Park
1067	Feb. 6	Feb. 10		Mrs. Shirley Duncan, Campbell Ri
1068	Jan. 28	Feb. 10		Right Hon. John Turner
1069	Feb. 3	Feb. 10		Kenneth J. Gilmour, Hastings, ON
1070	None	Feb. 10		Dave Pearce, Nelson, B.C.
1071	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	2 [Original Lytton Exhibits #26]	Jessoa Lightfoot, Stein Action Committee

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
1072	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	2 [Original Lytton #12]	Nlaka'Pamux National Tribal Council
1073	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	1 [Skidegate #20]	J. F. Connor, MacMillan Bloedel
1074	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	1 [Skidegate #7]	Islands Protection Society, Queen Charlotte City
1075	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	21 [Vancouver Jan. 31, #13]	Greg Cranston, Vancouver, B.C.
1076	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	3 [Vancouver Jan. 31, #5]	Dennis Jaques, Ecosat Geobotanical Surveys Inc.
1077	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	3 [Vancouver Jan. 31, #6]	John Laughland, Wedeene River Contracting Co. Ltd.
1078	Jan. 30	Jan. 30	III [Vancouver Jan. 30, #13]	Patrick Armstrong
1079	Jan. 30	Jan. 30	10/1 [Vancouver Jan. 30, #17]	Michael S. Rodway, Port Neville, B.C.
1080	Jan. 30	Jan. 30	1 [Vancouver Jan. 30, #11]	Rodger Manning, Western Forest Products
1081	Jan./86	Jan. 30	1 [Vancouver Jan. 30, #12]	Western Forest Products Ltd.

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
1082	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	12 [Vancouver Feb. 1, #17]	W. A. Ferguson, Fraser Gifford
1083	Jan./86	Jan. 29	2 [Vancouver Jan. 29, #13]	Dr. T. I. Gunton, S.F.U.
1084	Jan. 27	Jan. 27	3 [Vancouver Exhibit, Jan. 27, #3]	Dr. M.D. Pitt, U.B.C. Dr. F.C. Bunnell, U.B.C.
1085	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	3	Anonymous
1086	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	WG	D.G. Thomas, A.J. Forsyth & Co. Ltd.
1087	Jan. 31	Feb. 11	1	Charlene Gray-McClain, National Parks & Conservation Assoc.
1088	Jan. 28	Feb. 3	15	Mrs. Pauline Dudoward, Port Simpson, B.C.
1089	Feb. 10	Feb. 12	1/24/C/PM	P.A. Thomson, Dir., Parks Canada
1090	—	—	—	Government Responses to Wilderness Advisory Committee Question
1091	Feb. 7	Feb. 13		Mrs. Emily Scholer, Mississauga, Ontario
1092	Feb. 3	Feb. 13		Alderman Alice Bullen, Town of Comox
1093	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	PM/WG	T. M. Apsey, Council of Forest Industries of B.C.
1094	Feb. 14	Feb. 14	16/21/23	Jim Aldridge, Solicitor for Kaska Dena Council
1095	Feb. 6	Feb. 14		Robert Miles, Kelowna, B.C.

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
1096	Feb. 10	Feb. 14		Chris Taylor, Vancouver, B.C.
1097	Feb. 7	Feb. 14		Peace Arch News
1098	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	1	R. Michael M'Gonigle, Institute for New Economics
1099	Feb. 7	Feb. 7		G.K. Bowden
1100	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	2	R. Michael M'Gonigle, Institute for New Economics
1101	Feb. 17	Feb. 17	2	Dr. T.I. Gunton, S.F.U.
1102	Feb. 13	Feb. 17	14	David King, Caledonia Ramblers, Prince George, B.C.
1103	Jan. 30	Feb. 4		J.H.C. Walker, Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Environment, B.C.
1104	Feb. 10	Feb. 17		Robert J. R. Hunter, Kamloops, B.C.
1105	Feb.10	Feb. 17		Mrs. Billie Gates, Sylvan Lake, Alberta
1106	Feb. 13	Feb. 17		Stephan Fuller, Cordillera Environmental Projects Ltd.
1107	Feb. 11	Feb. 17		Brian L. Horejsi, Calgary, AB
1108	Feb. 10	Feb. 18		Darryl R. Peck, Nature Conservancy of Canada
1109	Feb. 18	Feb. 18		Trevor Jones, Save the Stein Coalition
1110	Feb. 12	Feb. 18		R. G. Knifton, Goodwin Johnson Ltd.
1111	None	Feb. 18		Dolores O'Donaghey, Frank Beban Logging, Lyell Island
1112	Feb. 6	Feb. 18		Daphne Paterson, Nanaimo, B.C.
1113	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	2	David Thompson, Pitt Meadows, B.C.

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
1114	Feb. 3	Feb. 19		Mike and Diane McIvor, Banff, AB
1115	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	13	Gary Vequist, Resource Manager, U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service
1116	Feb. 10	Feb. 19		D. J. Husby, Husby Trucking Ltd.
1117	Feb. 6	Feb. 19		Duncan Dow, Chairman, Northwest Regional Public Affairs Comm., Assoc. of B.C. Professional Foresters
1118	Feb. 15	Feb. 19	GP/WG	Jeff Hawker, Victoria, B.C.
1119	Feb. 2	Feb. 19		Diane Brown
1120	Feb. 17	Feb. 19		George Wood, Victoria, B.C.
1121	Feb. 16	Feb. 19		Verena Blatter, White Rock, B.C.
1122	Feb. 20	Feb. 20		Greg Cranston, Barrister & Solicitor, Vancouver, B.C.
1123	Feb. 10	Feb. 20		Norman Johnson, Long Beach, CA
1124	Feb. 9	Feb. 20		Margo Hearne, Islands Protection Society, Masset, B.C.
1125	None	Feb. 20		John McCandless, Lillooet Tribal Council
1126	Feb. 18	Feb. 20		S. P. Vincent, Burnaby, B.C.
1127	None	Feb. 20		Ken Murray, President, B.C. Chamber of Mines. (Answer to question from Cranbrook Mtg.)
1128	None	Feb. 20		Ken Murray, Pres., B.C. Chamber of Mines. (Answ.quest. from Cmbrk. Mtg.)
1129	None	Feb. 20		Ken Murray, Pres., B.C. Chamber of Mines. (Answer to question from Cranbrook Mtg.)
1130	None	Feb. 21		Elizabeth Cunningham, Prince-George

No.	Date of Letter	Date Received	File	Name/Association and City/Province
	1986			
1131	Feb. 13	Feb. 21		Catherine McDougall, Summerland, B.C.
1132	Feb. 12	Feb. 21	1	Paul C. Pritchard, Pres., National Parks & Conservation Assoc.
1133	Feb. 16	Feb. 24		Trudy Hopkins, Kelowna, B.C.
1134	Feb. 19	Feb. 24		Peter Ermann, Skookum Tours, Prince George, B.C.
1135	Feb. 21	Feb. 24		E. Gary Blundell, Ottawa, ON
1136	Jan. 21	Not Indicated	WG	Barbara Wallace, M.L.A., Cowichan-Malahat
1137	None	Not Indicated		D. Cartwright, Courtenay, B.C.
1138	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	1	J. O'Riordan, Director, Planning & Assessment Branch, Ministry of Environment, Prov. of B.C.
1139	Feb. 14	Feb. 24		Norbert Meier, Pres., Bow Valley Naturalists, Banff, AB
1140	None	Feb. 21		Michael Nicoll, Chairman of the Land Use Comm., Council of Haida Nation
1141	Feb. 17	Feb. 24		Kenneth John Gilmour, Hastings, ON
1142	Feb. 10	Feb. 25		Julian Wake, Kaslo, B.C.
1143	Feb. 13	Feb. 25		Andrea Rodick, Lindsay, ON

Appendix E

ORAL PRESENTATIONS TO THE WILDERNESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ORAL PRESENTATIONS AT THE PUBLIC MEETINGS
OF THE
WILDERNESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Presentations Listed in Order of Appearance

DATE	LOCATION (TOWN, HALL)	PERSON(S)	ORGANIZATION
January 13, 1986	Lytton Lytton Community Hall	Frances Van Dyke	Lytton Village Council
		Bernie Fandridge	Lytton Chamber of Commerce
		(Letter)	Town Council of Hope
		Mark Rebagliati	Geological Engineer
		B.C. Forest Products Panel:	
		Gerry Burch	B.C.Forest Products
		Axle Christensen	B.C.Forest Products
		Ted McCliss	B.C.Forest Products
		Trudy Friak	B.C.Forest Products
		Tom Crowley	Alpine Club of Canada
		J.L. Robinson	Alpine Club of Canada
		—	Yellowhead Ecological Association
		—	Kamloops and District Fish and Game Assoc.
		Rob Webb	Yalokom Ecological Society
		John McCandless	Lillooet Tribal Council
		—	Save the Stein Coalition
		Jessca Lightfoot	Stein Action Committee
		—	Nlaka 'Pamux Nation Tribal Council
		—	Voices for the Wilderness
		Chief Ruby Dunstan	Lytton Indian Band
		Chris O'Connor	Lytton Lumber
		Richard Hodson	Kamloops Regional Public Affairs Committee, Association of B.C. Professional Foresters
		Bill Buttulus	—
		Juergen Hanson	Okanagan Similkaneen Parks Society
		T. Meland	—
January 16, 1986	Skidegate Skidegate Community Hall	Alan Cadesky	—
		David Wilson	—
		Jack Miller	—
		Diana Brown	—
		Island Protection Society Panel:	
		Margo Hearne	
		Alex Grzybowski	
		Vicky Sexsmith	
		Mr. Michol	Land Use Committee of the Council
		of Haida Council	
		Ken Treusdell	—
		J. Henry	—
		Gerry Johnson, Mayor	Village of Port Clements
		Karl Puls	—
		Mary de Leeuw	—
		Malcolm Underdale	—
		Jim Connor and John Duncan	MacMillan Bloedel
		Peter Buck and	Natural and Cultural Society
		Al Jones	Rediscovery Foundation
		Keith Moore	—
		Dr. Brenda Histed	—

DATE	LOCATION (TOWN, HALL)	PERSON(S)	ORGANIZATION
January 17, 1986	Sandspit Lions Community Hall	Betty Carey	—
		John Ulinder	—
		Jack Miller	South Moresby Planning Team
		Pat Bowman and	Village of Masset
		Stuart Boughton	Village of Masset
		Mr. Unsworth	—
		Patrick Armstrong and	Moresby Island Concerned Citizens
		Lori Collier	Moresby Island Concerned Citizens
		Terry Husband	—
		R.L. Smith	IWA Sandspit Sub-Local
		Paul Berg	Moresby Island Planning and Advisory Committee
		D. Gold	—
		Thomas Paul Meland	—
		Robert Long	Chamber of Commerce, Queen Charlotte Islands
		Harvey Heard	Western Forest Products
		Beban Logging Panel:	
		Peter Voith	
		Frank Beban	
		William Verchere	
		Mr. Gunnel	
		Jace Standish	
		Mr. Dumont	
		Sandy MacLellan	
January 20, 1986	Terrace Terrace Hotel	Brian Wilkes	—
		Rosemary Fox	—
		Irving Fox	—
		Bob Henderson	Spatsizi Association for Biological Research
		Lamont Basset	—
		John Laughland and	Weedene River Contracting
		Dennis Jaques	Consultant to Weedene
		Duncan Dow	Association of B.C. Professional Foresters
		Jim Bourquin	Northern Wild Travel and Iskut Trail and River Adventures
		Joe Murphy and	Kitimat-Stikine Regional District
		Les Watmough	Kitimat-Stikine Regional District
		Ben Van Drimmelen	—
		Allen Edie	—
		Ian Gordon	Seven Sisters Wilderness Society
		Paul Snead	Wilderland Exploration
		Mike Wellsley and	Steelhead Society
		Robert Brown	Steelhead Society
		Peter Weeber	Westar Timber
		Fred Philpot	—
		Jim Culp	Steelhead Society
		Gil Payne	B.C. Wildlife Federation
		Rene Makaloff	Skeena Protection Coalition
January 20, 1986	Prince George Simon Fraser Inn	David King	Caledonia Ramblers Hiking Club
		Graham Farstad	—
		Bruce Boyd	Burns Lake Chamber of Commerce and Burns Lake Native Logging
		Mike McDonough	Caribou Chilcotin Guide Outfitters Assoc., and Chilcotin Survival Coalition
		Keith Connors	Guide Outfitters Assoc. of B.C.
		Justa Monk and	Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council
		Helen Jones	Stoney Creek Band
		Murray Pike	Commaplex Resources
		Charlie Leake and Ian Munro	—
		Spencer Nixon	—
		Julia Serap	—
		Craig Woolacott	Regional Public Affairs Committee of the Assoc. of B.C. Professional Foresters
		Craig Hooper	—

DATE	LOCATION (TOWN, HALL)	PERSON(S)	ORGANIZATION
January 22, 1986	Nanaimo Coast Bastion Inn	W.G. Burch and	B.C. Forest Products
		Bob MacMillan	B.C. Forest Products
		Wayne Harling	Nanaimo Fish and Game Protective Assoc. and B.C. Wildlife Federation
		John Leesing	Western Forest Products
		Norman Joe	First Nation of South Island Tribal Council
		Walter Guppy	Assoc. of Chambers of Commerce of Vancouver Island
		George and Kay Wood	—
		Jim Borrowman	Robson Bight Ecological Reserve
		Harry M. Officer	—
		Peter Affleck and	Nanaimo-Alberni Regional Public Affairs
		Dave Handley	Branch of B.C. Professional Foresters
		Richard Hadley	—
		Stu Crawford	MacMillan Bloedel
		Betty Brooks	—
		Alan Brooks	—
		Susanne Hare	Ecology Management Enterprises
		Joan Spira	Arrowsmith Ecological Association
		Ruth Masters	Comox District Mountaineering Club
		Jim Bourdine	—
		Jim Bohlen	—
		Mr. Erkelitian	SPEC-Vancouver Island
		Amelia Humphries	—
		Mr. Marshall	—
		Bob Tustin	—
		Warrick Whitehead	—
		Margaret Brown	Alpine Club of Canada
		Sid Watts	Alpine Club of Canada
		Jim Rutter	Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C.
		Judy Hutchison	—
		Earl Foxcroft	I.W.A.
		Walter and Carol Latter	—
		Ed Mankelow	—
		M. Wilkinson	Nanaimo Paddlers Canoe Club
		Colin Gableman	—
		Noreen Devlin	Campbell River Fish and Wildlife Assoc.
		Dave Wilder	Cream Silver Mines Limited
January 22, 1986	Cranbrook Inn of the South	Carolyn Muster and	SPEC
		Jim Duncan	SPEC
		Connie Harris	Alpine Club of Canada
		Ric Careless	Kootenay Resource Watch
		Rick Klein	Community of Brisco
		Glenys Snow	B.C. Coalition for the Disabled
		Dave Pearce	Regional District of East Kootenay
		Rod MacLeod	Assoc. of B.C. Foresters
		Dave Melenka	Crestbrook Industries
		Mark Winkler and	—
		Derek Tilson	Waterton Lakes National Park
		Wilfred Jacob, (Chief Nitsik Aktam)	Kootenay Area Council
		Brenda Herbison	Agenta Resources Committee
		Don Bullock and	Southern Guides Association
		Bob Fontana	East Kootenay Wildlife Association
		Doug Anderson	Cominco
		Mr. Willans and	Kootenay Mountaineering Club
		Mr. Baker	Kootenay Mountaineering Club
		Ken Murray	Chamber of Mines of Eastern B.C.
		John Murray	—
		Jim Campbell	Kootenay Nordic Outdoor Club
		Dennis Gourdeau	National Provincial Park Association of B.C.

DATE	LOCATION (TOWN, HALL)	PERSON(S)	ORGANIZATION
January 22, 1986	Cranbrook Inn of the South	David Polster	Polster Environmental Services
		Leo Gasner	—
		Kent Goodwin	Aspen Group "Think Tank"
		Karen McNaught	—
		Harper Hartwig	—
January 27, 1986	Vancouver Hotel Georgia	Bill Sheppard and	Mount Waddington Regional District
		George Lepore	Mount Waddington Regional District
		Larry Beasley and	Forum for Planning Action
		Brian French	Forum for Planning Action
		Tatsuo Kage	Greater Vancouver Japanese Immigrant Association
		Michael Pitt	—
		Bill Tomlinson	Greater Vancouver Libertarian Assoc.
		Mike Humphries	Islands Protection Society
		Carol Martin	Islands Trust
		Art Lee and	Liberal Party of B.C.
		Jim Crier	Liberal Party of B.C.
		Randy Stoltman	—
January 28, 1986	Vancouver Hotel Georgia	Mining Association of B.C. Panel	
		R.V. Smith	MacMillan Bloedel
		Peter H. Pearse	F.E.P.A.
		Ann Pollock	Tourism Industry Assoc. of B.C.
		Philip Tattersfield	—
		Ian McTaggart-Cowan	Assoc. of Professional Biologists of B.C.
		Mark Angelo	Outfitters Recreation Council
		Jack Patterson and	B.C.-Yukon Chamber of Mines
		Bob Stevenson	B.C. Land Alienation Committee
		Clay Perry	I.W.A.
		Terry Simmon	Humboldt Research Associates
January 29, 1986	Vancouver Hotel Georgia	Mike Bernard and	Natural Heritage Federation
		Jeff Gibbs	Natural Heritage Federation
		Bob Cavill, Bill Uphill and	Interior Lumber Manufacturers Assoc.
		Bob Taylor	Interior Lumber Manufacturers Assoc.
		Gordon Richards	—
		David Thompson	Save the Stein Coalition
		John McCandless, Wendy Wickwire, and Dana Lepofsky	Lillooet Tribal Council
		Joe Foy	Lillooet Tribal Council
		Ken Lertzman	—
			Stein Alliance
		B.C.Forest Products Panel:	
		Mr. Benson	
		Mr. J. Burch	
		Axel Christianson	
		Dick Drake	
		Gary Aitken	
		Ian Wilson	
		Mike Apsey	C.O.F.I.
		Thomas Gunton	—
		Michael McConigle	—
		Steven Threndyle	Alpine Club of Canada
		Trevor Jones	—
		Bruce Blackwell and	—
		Kevin Haberl	—
		Juergen Hansen	—
		Juri Peepre	Outdoor Recreation Council
		Dr. Tom Perry	—

DATE	LOCATION (TOWN, HALL)	PERSON(S)	ORGANIZATION
January 30, 1986	Vancouver Hotel Georgia	Bruce Downie	Parks:Research & Planning Inc.
		Andrew Milne	Underwater Harvesters Group
		Pat Thompson	Parks Canada
		James Christie	—
		Peter Sanburn	Port Alice Village Council
		Pat Armstrong	—
		Bill Maneen	Truck Loggers Assoc.
		Tom Henley	—
		John Broadhead	—
		Western Forest Products Panel:	
		Roger Manning	
		Dick Vivian	
		Bill Dumont	
		Dick Matthews	
		Hank Hanson	
		Dr. Terence Lewis	
		Al Whitney	Pacific Synergies
		John McLaughlin and	—
		Mr. George Zaleschuk	—
		Ray Pillman	Sea-Kayak Assoc. of B.C.
		Randy Hooper	Coast Mountain Sports
		Philip Dearden	Provincial Parks Assoc. of Canada
		Kerry McGourlick	—
		Laurence Cohen	—
January 31, 1986	Vancouver Hotel Georgia	Regional Public Affairs Committee of Professional Foresters Panel:	
		Duncan Dow	
		Brian McCloy	
		Russ Jones	
		Dave Gyton	
		Frank Pendle	
		Bruce Devitt	C.I.P.
		John Laughland and	Weedene River Contracting
		Dennis Jaques	Ecostat Geo-Botanical Inc.
		Peter Grant	—
		Tourism Panel:	
		Earl Hansen	B.C. Motels & Resort Assoc.
		Anne Pollack	Tourism Industry Assoc. of B.C.
		John Mikes	Canadian River Expeditions
		Dan Colvert	—
		Doug Massey	—
		Hubert Bunce	—
		Jim Bohlen	Greenpeace
		Greg Cranston	—

DATE	LOCATION (TOWN, HALL)	PERSON(S)	ORGANIZATION
February 1, 1986	Vancouver Hotel Georgia	David Suzuki Bill Reid	— —
		B.C. Heritage Caucus Panel: Peter Dooling Bob Ahrens Vernon Brink Richard Stace Smith	
		Murray Rankin Wil Knidlick Morag Gilchrist Stephen Fuller Gerry Furney, Mayor Don Thompson and Grant Petchin	— Lincoln Institute of Land Policy — Federation of Mountain Clubs Port McNeill — —
		Heiltsuk Tribal Nation (Bella Bella Band): Bill Ferguson and David Ashby Jennifer Carpenter Anja Brown	
		Yves Bajard Gary Edenshaw	First Watercount Haida Nation

Appendix F

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8. Nimpkish Island
9. Tahsish-Kwois
10. Duu Guusd
11. Brooks Peninsula
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    (a) Hunter/Calvert Islands
    (b) Mussel/Kynoch Inlets
13. Tatshenshini
14. Kakwa
15. Gitnadoix
16. Redfern Lake
17. Strathcona
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